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# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2451



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21 July 1981

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## INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

### BRIEFS

IDA LOANS--Ghana, Malawi and Benin are to benefit from an \$80 million credit from the International Development Association. Out of the amount, the Ghana Railways Corporation will receive \$29 million to improve the railway system. The IDA will provide technical assistance to strengthen the management's effectiveness and efficiency of the corporation and for training staff. The credit to Ghana is for 50 years including a 10-year grace period. Malawi will use its \$46 million credit to provide foreign exchange for imports and the financing of consultancy services for the meat and dairy industries. The \$5 million credit to Benin will be used to provide water and sanitation services in parts of the capital, Cotonou. [Text] [Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 30 Jun 81 AB]

CSO: 4700/167

TEXT OF BREZHNEV MESSAGE TO DOS SANTOS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 24 Jun 81 p 1

[Text] The secretary general of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Leonid Brezhnev, addressed the following message to comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos:

To comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos,

President of the MPLA-Labor Party,

President of the People's Republic of Angola,

Dear Comrade President,

On the occasion of the visit to the People's republic of Angola of the delegation from the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and on behalf of the Central Committee of the communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and myself, I address to you and to the friendly Angolan people sincere wishes for progress and success in the construction of a new society free from exploitation of man by man.

I recall our meetings in Moscow with great satisfaction and I would like to stress, once again, that the relations of close friendship and fruitful cooperation established between our countries and peoples by the 1976 friendship and cooperation agreements have been constantly strengthened. The bases of this agreement were established during the lifetime of comrade Antonio Agostinho Neto, a distinguished son of the Angolan people and friend of the Soviet Union.

The friendly ties between our parties are developing satisfactorily. Contacts between trade union, youth and sports organizations are increasing; cultural exchanges are continuing.

Soviet-Angolan relations are also important in an international context. They represent a convincing example of the mutual efficiency and advantages of cooperation between socialist countries and recently independent states which have opted for the socialist way in the struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism and racism, for a future of peace and social progress for all peoples.

Today, the need to consolidate cooperation has increased still more due to the serious world situation caused by the ambitions of the aggressive forces of imperialism that wish to undermine detente, to accelerate the armaments race and to continue neocolonialist exploitation in liberated countries. The Soviet Union will continue to provide the People's Republic of Angola with the necessary support to face pressure from imperialist powers, notably the United States and the racist South African regime.

We in the Soviet Union attribute a great deal of importance to the establishment of regular contacts between the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the recently established People's Assembly in the People's Republic of Angola.

The present visit to your country by the delegation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR constitutes the beginning of such contacts.

Allow me to express the certainty that the meetings and talks of the Soviet delegation with Angolan party and state officials and deputies of the People's Assembly will contribute toward consolidating trust and friendship, toward developing multilateral cooperation between the USSR and the People's Republic of Angola to the benefit of the peoples of both countries and for the intensification of the struggle to preserve world peace.

CSO: 4728/53

DOS SANTOS SCORES UNITA-PROVOKED INSTABILITY

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 11 Jun 81 pp 3-4

[Speech by Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos in the city of Gabela]

[Excerpts] Comrades, we have been here for a few days, working again with our comrade ambassadors accredited abroad. I would like to thank the comrades from the party and provincial government who have created the necessary conditions so that our stay here would be pleasant and our work successful.

We have felt throughout the province the great enthusiasm of all the comrades. We have noted that our party's slogans are respected, and we have ascertained that the comrades are working in the tasks of national reconstruction. There have been advances made in this province. We are happy about it. Our production is increasing day by day; but there are also some difficulties that the comrades of the party's provincial committee brought to our attention. They told us about the water shortage affecting many areas of the province of Kwanza-Sul. It is a serious problem. It does not only affect the province of Kwanza-Sul: it is a nationwide problem and I have mentioned it many times. The Cunene comrades are suffering from it, the Mocimedes comrades, the Huila comrades, and even the comrades of the province of Luanda and Bengo. Strange though it may sound, even the capital is affected. We can state that the problem has been partially solved, but results are not entirely satisfactory yet.

On the other hand, here in this province, we also have some security problems. Comrades, you are aware that in 1975 we had to stop the South Africans right here in this province. It was thanks to the efforts of the Angolan people, thanks to the internationalist assistance from our friends and comrades in the Soviet Union and Cuba that we were able to resist. And those who brought the South Africans here were some Angolan traitors, essentially UNITA elements. Even today we are witnessing close relations between this puppet group and South Africa, as well as increasing support from Western countries, from imperialist countries, notably from the new U.S. administration, which does not hide its desire to provide direct support both to the puppets of UNITA and to racist South Africa. We must, therefore, be prepared to defend our gains, to defend our revolution and our people.

We must be ready to inflict increasingly harder blows to our enemies, and of course, we must do everything in our power to attack the puppet UNITA that has conducted operations of banditry, massacre and instability in some areas of our country; it has destroyed homes, possessions, cattle, it has acted to create instability and to prevent our long-suffering people [as published]

We should, therefore, be aware of this situation. The comrades of the province of Kwanza-Sul must know better than I how we can organize the ODP [People's Defense Organization] to protect our villages, our communities, our fields, our industrial and agricultural enterprises. The comrades of Kwanza-Sul must know better than I how to mobilize the party youth, how to mobilize the OMA [Organization of Angolan Women], how to mobilize all the workers so as to guarantee the defense of our patrimony.

Dear comrades, we cannot face our enemies if we are not well organized. Organization is the key to victory in all fields of action, be it in the military field, the social or economic sector, or even in the politico-ideological field. We must increase discipline, we must augment the control of everyone's achievements, because these are essential factors for organization to exist.

Comrades, you are aware of our efforts to organize trade. Our party's extraordinary congress established that we must advance rapidly in the direction of the rural communities, we must support the peasants, whether they are in association or not, so they can market their products to urban centers. We are in the midst of carrying out a pilot marketing project for agricultural products. We have chosen four provinces, Kwanza-Sul, Malanje, Uije and Huambo, and we have noted a satisfactory compliance by our comrade peasants with our initiative. We brought in some industrial products such as materials, drinks, housewares, motorcycles, etc., and we have noted that our peasants, in spite of their difficulties, in spite of a degree of abandonment to which they were condemned for a period of years, have maintained high patriotic--and even militant--feelings, because they continued to develop agricultural production, they continued to develop our rural economy. Today, we can take advantage of their production to bring it to the cities.

If our experiment works out, we could apply it next year on a countrywide level and so guarantee the circulation of agricultural goods produced in the country; we believe that we shall thus solve some food problems, and we shall also inflict a hard blow to the saboteurs, the speculators, the black marketeers, the smugglers, those who want to create parallel structures to enrich themselves fast, exploiting the honest work of our comrades who are toiling in industrial or mining enterprises to increase our production and obtain hard currency for our country.

I would like to thank you, comrades, for having come here to express your support of the leadership of our party and to show your unshakable resolve to contribute toward solving the problems affecting our masses.

The struggle continues!

Victory is certain!

CSO: 4728/51



DOS SANTOS COMMENTS ON AMBASSADORS' MEETING

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 10 Jun 81 pp 2, 3

[Speech by Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos at the end of his visit to Kwanza-Sul]

[Excerpts] From Cabinda to Cunene, one sole nation. One sole people.  
The struggle continues  
For the people's power  
And victory is certain  
Thank you.

Comrade members of the Central Committee, members of the party's provincial committee, officials of the province, comrade ambassadors and charges d'affaires, comrades and countrymen:

In the name of the delegation accompanying me, I wish to express our sincere thanks for the warm, friendly and enthusiastic reception the people of Ngunza have afforded us.

I would also like to thank, not only the population of Ngunza, but in general, the entire population of the province of Kwanza-Sul which has accompanied us during our short work visit and especially all those comrades who have tried their best to make our visit a success and achieve the goals of our meeting with the ambassadors and charges d'affaires aimed at analyzing the international situation and studying the best way to organize our work.

I would like to take advantage of this occasion to tell you that the results of our meeting have been fruitful. The comrades present here know that following independence, we had to establish a number of embassies abroad. We were not very experienced at the time and we had to appoint ambassadors who had not had any courses in diplomacy, and many of these comrades had not studied international relations. Some had acquired a degree of experience during the war of national liberation, and others had not. Of course, a number of problems appeared with the passage of time: lack of regulations, lack of organization, briefly, all the preoccupations that cropped up over a period of years and that we were unable to solve. We discussed these issues in depth during our meeting.

For instance, we analyzed the situation of ambassadors' and charges d'affaires' sons who must live abroad for a long time; some of them are very young and they therefore lose touch with our national realities. They begin to forget their mother tongue, our customs and habits, they forget the national anthem and have

educational problems. We also saw the problems of the very ambassadors who remain abroad for a long time. And we concluded that it was necessary to assign them abroad for a determined period of time. Of course, there are also other situations. The comrades who are out for a long time are able to save some money, and it is not always clear what they can bring back into the country once their mission abroad is over. We know that there has been some criticism among the population, especially against those comrades who worked in the embassies, saved some money and bought cars. So, we need to regulate these aspects, we need to define the kind and quantity of goods those comrades posted abroad can bring back to the People's Republic of Angola. Additionally, it may be necessary to specify where the returning comrades could deposit their savings, which are certainly in hard currency. Maybe in our National Bank, maybe in other banks, it is not clear yet, but as you see, comrades, there have been plenty of problems. I only mentioned a few of them.

Others find fault with the support our national organisms--especially the central ones--can offer the various embassies. The comrades are out of the country, they need to have regular information, they need to be aware of our national life here; our central organisms are not always prepared to fill these needs. We have studied all these problems, we have approved some recommendations that will be presented to the higher instances of the party and government, and we think that soon, we shall be able to improve the workings of our diplomatic missions. I would like to stress that we would not have been able to achieve these results had we not had a frank and open discussion of the problems. In an exalted spirit of patriotic and militant consciousness, all the comrades participated actively and contributed their ideas. We exercised, once again, the method of operation that guides us, that of democratic centralism. And this is important as well. I can state that we have finally learned to ride in the convoy of revolution.

There are times when some comrades jump off the convoy. We must be vigilant. And there are others who, while with the convoy, or outside of it, attempt to prevent the convoy from rapidly advancing towards its destiny. Again, we must be vigilant.

Comrades, you are aware that we find ourselves today in the midst of a campaign against liberalism and disorganization, and while we have first concentrated our attention on the province of Luanda, we shall soon extend our operations to other provinces.

We cannot disassociate this offensive from the class war taking place within the country. The party has defined the interests of the working classes, of the workers and peasants. In theory, all our comrades and countrymen support this directive of the party. However, there are some elements within our population that are unhappy with this orientation, and since they cannot oppose the will of the masses, they search for subtle ways to sabotage our revolution. Consequently, we must have the political courage, and we must ceaselessly increase our political and ideological knowledge so as to better understand this phenomenon. During our struggle against Portuguese colonialism, things were a whole lot clearer. On the one side stood the Portuguese colonialists, weapons in hand, with an army, with socioeconomic power, and on the other side was the Angolan people. The enemy had a physical presence and it was easy to mobilize the working masses, easy to move an entire people against the direct enemy.



Today, conditions are different. There are some reactionaries that are attempting to pass as revolutionaries. They are liberals, they are lazy, they are not interested in the continued perfecting of the organization of our services. We must be vigilant and be well armed from an ideological and political point of view to detect these elements and fight them. Obviously, our first mission is to educate the comrades that have not yet understood too well the goals of our revolution and can sometimes err. But when political and patriotic education is already not enough, we shall find ourselves compelled to use the democratic revolutionary dictatorship. We shall have to use force, to eliminate--and I do not mean to physically eliminate--to neutralize these elements that do not accept the party line and that are alien to our efforts to resolve the vast problems now affecting our people.

Here, in Kwanza-Sul, we have already received a number of denunciations. They have been sent to the Central Committee secretariat. We have taken note of these concerns and shall deal with them at an opportune time.

Finally, comrades, we must leave now, and I would like to thank and take our leave of the entire population of Kwanza-Sul.

Long live the MPLA-Labor Party!

Long live the People's Republic of Angola!

The struggle continues!

Victory is certain!

Thank you.

CSO: 4728/51

## ANGOLA

### BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA--Angola and Czechoslovakia signed in Prague on Tuesday a protocol agreement on cooperation in the field of energy. The protocol was signed by Angolan Minister of Energy Pedro Van-Dunam (Loy) and Czechoslovak Minister of Industry, Fuel and Energy Vlastimil Erenberger. Cooperation between the two countries in the field of energy will increase. A mixed group of specialists will be created; they will submit to both governments a project to implement this cooperation program. Following his visit to Czechoslovakia, Pedro Van-Dunam will go to Yugoslavia and the GDR for a few days' visit. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 12 Jun 81 p 1]

MIXED COMMISSION WITH ALGERIA--An agreement was signed in Algiers between Lopo do Nascimento, Angolan minister of planning and foreign trade and Salah Dembri, secretary general of the Algerian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, creating a mixed Algerian-Angolan commission for economic, scientific and cultural cooperation. An initial commercial agreement has been signed between the two countries at the beginning of 1980, making Angola the second most important African trading partner of Algeria. [Text] [Paris LE CONTINENT in French 1 Jul 81 p 8]

TRADE WITH USSR--Trade between Angola and the Soviet Union in 1980 was valued at 838m. kwanza (€12.7m.) compared with 672m. kwanza (€10.2m.) in 1979. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3334, 22 Jun 81 p 1425]

CSO: 4700/165

## BRIEFS

LIBYAN TRACTORS--The Libyan Government has donated to the Beninese Ministry of Agriculture a total of 50 tractors to be used to promote agriculture. The machinery, which is valued at 200 million CFA francs, was presented in Cotonou today by the secretary of the Cotonou Libyan Liaison Bureau. [AB271155 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 25 Jun 81]

USSR DELEGATION VISIT--A delegation of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With the Peoples of Asia and Africa arrived in Cotonou this afternoon. I will let you listen to the head of the delegation who gives the reasons for the visit. [Begin recording in Russian followed by translation]: We have come here at the invitation of the Central Committee of your party. The visit falls within the framework of the close relations existing between your party and the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With the Peoples of Asia and Africa. [end recording] [Text] [AB262032 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 26 Jun 81]

CSO: 4719/119

## BRIEFS

PRESIDENT RECEIVES BELGIAN OFFICIAL--Bujumbura, 3 Jul (AFP)--Belgian Foreign Minister Charles Ferdinand Nothomb was received Thursday by Burundian President Col. Jean-Baptiste Bagaza. Mr Nothomb, who has been in Burundi on an official visit since Wednesday, was scheduled Friday to visit a research center of the Burundi Agriculture Institute at Gihofi, some 60 kms east of Bujumbura. Belgium aids Burundi, especially, in the field of agriculture. Mr Nothomb will leave Bujumbura Saturday for Rwanda, according to informed sources. [Text] [AB031733 Paris AFP in French 1215 GMT 3 Jul 81]

CSO: 4719/94

## MALAISE, PROBLEMS SEEN AFFECTING ARMED FORCES

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3334, 22 Jun 81 pp 1402-1403

[Article by Nii E. Bentsi-Enchill]

[Text]

ALL OFFICERS and men who were either members of the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council (AFRC) or were "closely associated" with it have been compulsorily retired from the Ghana Armed Forces with effect from May 31 this year, subject to terminal leave entitlements. A confidential letter from the Armed Forces Council to each of the affected people said the decision was arrived at "purely in your interest as well as that of the Armed Forces [sic]. This decision is, in fact, intended to prevent the anomalous situation and command problems which your return to the Armed Forces is likely to cause".

In spite of the compulsory nature of the retirement, at least some of those affected will be entitled to be considered as having been "honourably released", which entitles them to a pension and other retirement benefits. Major Boskye Djan confirmed in London that as an officer who has served ten years or more, his name will be entered on the retired list which obliges him to undertake, in writing, to "serve in the Armed Forces when called upon to do so at any time a state of emergency has been declared, and also to notify the Ministry of Defence of any changes of address".

The language in which the compulsory retirement is couched bears further examination. To understand the significance of the "anomalous situation and command problems which your return is likely to cause" one must first of all remember the severe fright experienced by the officer

corps of the Ghana Armed Forces from June 4, 1979, onwards. It was officially reported that the spate of retirements of officers after September 24 that year was, to some extent, a reflection of the continuing unease.

In November and December last year, when Flight-Lt. J. J. Rawlings, Brigadier J. Nunoo-Mensah (then Chief of Defence Staff) and Brigadier Arnold Oquanso (then Army Commander) were compulsorily retired, a top-level attempt was made to "explain" the situation to lower ranks but it was a mistake to believe that such "respected" senior officers as General Ankrah could talk to the ranks without being hooted down.

The PNP Government, in the interests of safeguarding the democratic process, has been engaged since it took office in trying to "stabilise" the Armed Forces by trying to revive the command structure as it was, and by pacifying the lower ranks. It has been doing this with some technical assistance from foreign military sources (British personnel are known to be lending a hand, and Israelis have been mentioned in some quarters). The methods have been primarily to "weed out" anybody who appeared to remain disgruntled. There have been several unofficial reports of soldiers being unceremoniously dismissed from the Armed Forces. One recent version was given by Flight-Lt. Rawlings who spoke of soldiers being harassed, being the subject of malicious allegations and then being dumped from the forces, in some cases after months of detention.

## "Rumours" of Coups

It must be remembered that since September 24 1979 the PNP Government has spoken repeatedly about the need for stability in the country. Rumours of coup plots and general subversion have continued to circulate since then, with the double effect of firstly creating a climate of insecurity for some and lassitude for others at the prospect of another military regime, while justifying secondly any extraordinary "security" measures that the government or the security agencies might take. This has resulted in, for instance, the announcement of soldiers being arrested in February-March, 1980 and the name of Pilot Officer Odu being mentioned. When the secret trial at Nkwam Prison was over, it came as a surprise to many that the unfortunate Odu had not even been tried. The most recent piece of news, as usual from unofficial sources, was about Lt. Effah-Dartey whose name was being circulated as being "chief plotter in the most recent 'coup attempt'". It is said that he also was tried secretly at Nkwam Prison, alone, and received a 23-month sentence for acts of military indiscipline — a far cry from conspiracy to cause mutiny, no other plotters could convincingly be created, and a conspiracy charge could not stick onto Effah-Dartey. Those 23 months also stand in stark contrast to the sentences of between five and 15 years handed out to the soldiers.

Under the principle of "divide and rule", another tactic has been to cause divisions to grow within the lower ranks. One recalls the anti-Ewe leaflets that have been circulated with some regularity and have generally been attributed to military intelligence sources. In his speech on the recent anniversary of June 4, Flight-Lt. Rawlings had cause to mention the attempts to encourage tribalism among the ranks. This has apparently taken on a form appropriate to the ethnic and geographical origins of President Limann. The line is that soldiers from the north have a special interest in preserving the constitutional order because "their man" is President. Some people have gone as far as to allege that the Armed Forces are now being "packed" with Northerners.

Apart from the repressive and the cynically devised methods of pacification, there has also been the carrot approach. A fairly comprehensive review of conditions of service in the forces was undertaken,

and among the recommendations that saw speedy implementation was early payment of retirement benefits, and other supposedly qualitative improvements including the prospect of promotions (somewhat static before), encouragement to pursue courses abroad, and other sweets and cakes.

There are, however, two basic problems remaining to be solved: what the Armed Forces are there for in the first place, and secondly how they are to be run. The idea that the Forces defensively guarantee Ghana's territorial integrity and, if the case arises, would ensure the capability of the Ghanaian state to commit acts of aggression on its neighbours, is fine in theory. But first, an armed force has to train and be trained. It is said that since the late Mr. Acheampong came to power in 1972 by coup *d'état*, military manoeuvres have been a source of anxiety — they can too easily be converted into coups — and have therefore been rare and very limited, or non-existent. Therefore, this very useful method of ensuring that soldiers are not idle but are professionally preoccupied seems unavailable for the time being.

Secondly, the manner of running the Forces, the traditional hierarchy and chain of command, was severely dislocated from June 4 onwards, during that "successful and continuing mutiny". Some officers who had their heads shaven by lower ranks were later able to return to command positions, and some were alleged to be getting revenge on their one-time aggressors. Others never recovered from the shock. Meanwhile, a somewhat confused but nevertheless apparent change had overtaken many of the lower ranks. This was said to be a new awareness of their power, a new kind of consciousness. Now one hears that some officers do not command and order their men around any more but rather persuade them. How can you run an army like that, some people ask?

Some people say part of the cause of the June 4 Revolution was the poor calibre of the officer corps, weakened by their own corruption and unable to command respect from their men in any circumstances. This problem surely remains. Certainly one lesson from the experience of June 4, 1979, is that to run the Armed Forces on the traditional lines, the officer corps must be respectable and that the lower ranks should be respected.

## DETAILS OF MULTI-BANK ALUMINUM PLANT LOAN

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3334, 22 Jun 81 p 1438

## [Text]

A consortium of 14 international banks from eight countries are to lend Ghana \$28.6m to build an aluminium rolling sheet plant. Professor George Benneh, Finance and Economic Planning Minister, and Lord Sheffield, chairman of the American Bank, Wells Fargo Ltd., which arranged the loan, signed the agreement recently at a ceremony in London.

The loan, which is guaranteed by SACE, the Italian export credit agency, is repayable over eight and a half years and carries a subsidised fixed interest rate of 7.75 per cent per annum.

The difference between the fixed rate and the rate paid to the banks will be supplied by Mediocredito Centrale, another agency of the Italian Government.

The plant will be built by Fata Industriale of Turin, Italy, a subsidiary of Babcock International Ltd., of Britain.

Professor Benneh expressed Ghana's gratitude to the banks, the Italian Government and Fata Industriale for their efforts to help establish the plant, reported

GNA. Ghana, he said, had abundant deposits of bauxite and a fully-operating aluminium smelter and supporting plants. What remained to achieve a completely integrated aluminium industry was a semi-fabrication plant to produce the raw material, which the consortium had helped to realise by the agreement.

Professor Benneh said the Ghana Government believed the agreement was a positive demonstration of confidence in Ghana's economy and an endorsement of its policies aimed at accelerating economic recovery.

He said he hoped that the new Investment Code Bill, when approved by Parliament, would provide the necessary impetus and attraction to increase foreign investment.

Other banks involved include Barclays, Lloyds, Midland, Standard of Britain, Wells Fargo, Atlantic, Continental Illinois, First National Bank of the United States, Bank of China, Associated Japanese Bank, Banco de Bilbao, Societe Generale, Banque Internationale pour L'Afrique Occidentale and Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company.

CSO: 4700/165



## INCREASED REVENUE FROM VALCO RECEIVED

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3334, 22 Jun 81 p 1424

[Text]

Volta Aluminium Company (Valco) has announced that it has just paid income taxes totalling \$19,384,000 (£53,306,000) to the government of Ghana on the company's 1980 earnings. This was an increase of 28 per cent over last year's payment of \$15.2m.

Valco's 1980 financial results will also lead to a payment of approximately \$11.3m (£31,100,000) to the trustees of the Valco Fund later this year. The Valco Fund was established a decade ago as a way to share Valco's profits with the people of Ghana. Administered by an all-Ghanaian board of trustees appointed by the Volta River Authority, the fund identifies and assists deserving educational, scientific, medical and social causes.

Presenting the tax cheque to the Minister of Finance and Economic Planning, Professor George Benneh, Valco's managing director,

Mr. Ward B. Saunders said that Valco had also generated approximately \$63.7m (£175m) of foreign exchange revenue for Ghana in the year ended December 31, 1980.

"Valco had its best year in 1980," Mr. Saunders said, "but the future presents considerable challenges. The most serious problem we face is the rapid increase in costs, particularly of Ghanaian supplies, services, and materials. This poses problems for all sectors of the economy, especially for Ghanaian-based enterprises like Valco which produce a basic material for export to world markets.

"The extent to which the rate of inflation can be slowed will have a direct and positive effect on all people and all companies in Ghana," he added.

Looking ahead, Saunders said it appears at present that Valco's 1981 results will fall short of 1980's record.

CSO: 4700/165

## BRIEFS

**ASHANTI GASOLINE SHORTAGE**--A severe petrol shortage in Ashanti has prompted calls for an emergency programme in order to prevent Kumasi from coming to a standstill and for immediate reform of the fuel distribution process. The MP for Manhyia, Mr. Charles Amankwaah, alleged that transport owners were paying £1000 to £1400 a drum instead of £508 and that "some drivers sleep for more than five days before they get six gallons of petrol". If fuel did not arrive immediately food distribution problems would be accentuated and supplies to urban areas would not be feasible. According to Mr. Yaw Amponsah, a Kumasi businessman, the fuel shortages were due to oil smuggled to the Northern and Upper Regions rather than being rationed to consumers by the filling stations, as demanded by law. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3334, 22 Jun 81 p 1439]

**REGIONAL FOOD SHORTAGES**--The "official bulletin" at the weekend reported acute food shortages in some parts of the Northern and Upper Regions, and said the Government was taking steps to meet their food requirements. The bulletin, a review of government activities, said that the government had appealed for food aid to friendly nations, for the famine-stricken areas in the two regions. The bulletin added that the government had also directed the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare to use the £4.3m. realized from the sale of World Food Programme yellow maize, for the purchase of white maize to help the affected area. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3332, 22 Jun 81 p 1439]

**CHARCOAL PRODUCTION INCREASE**--"Charcoal is a popular and renewable source of energy in Ghana," the UN publication DEVELOPMENT FORUM notes. About 90 percent of the urban population use charcoal for at least part of their domestic needs. Demand for charcoal should regularly increase by approximately 5 percent a year in the near future. The increased use of this source of energy has entailed both economic and ecological consequences. Charcoal retail prices have increased rapidly--150 percent in 1974 and 1977--while salaries only increased by 15 percent during this same period. On the other hand, forestry resources have been over-exploited because of widespread use of inefficient traditional methods of charcoal production, requiring, for instance, 8.6 tons of dry wood instead of the 3.3 tons used in modern industrial methods. However, thanks to a project of forestry resources management launched in 1974 by the UNDP, charcoal production is now on a more scientific basis. This project and the national reforestation program have allowed a constant increase in charcoal production, which more than doubled in one year, going from 849 to 1,739 33-kg sacks between 1979 and January 1980. Moreover, this production was accomplished without destroying forestry resources. [Text] [Dakar AFRICA in French No 132, Jun-Jul 81 p 101]

VICE PRESIDENT TO BRAZIL--The vice president, Dr DeGraft Johnson, this morning left Accra at the head of a government delegation for a week official visit to Brazil. While there, the vice president will sign a protocol agreement with the Brazilian Government covering the establishment of joint ventures in the field of agriculture, industries and housing in Ghana. Dr DeGraft Johnson is also expected to meet the Brazilian president, Mr Joao Figueiredo. Other members of the delegation are the minister of fuel and power, Mr Wulff Tagoe, the acting managing director of the bank for housing and construction, Mr (Osofu Mafo) and the managing director of the Social Security Bank, Mr Bentu Williams. The vice president is also accompanied by his wife. At the airport to see them off were cabinet ministers, the Brazilian ambassador to Ghana, Mr (Lili Dafontora) and other diplomats. [Text] [AB131455 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 13 Jul 81]

'GBC' TO BE INSULATED--The chairman of the press commission, Mr Kofi Badu, has stressed the determination of the commission to insulate the Ghana Broadcasting Corporation [GBS] from outside interference. Welcoming a delegation of the Thomson foundation, invited to help restructure the corporation at broadcasting house at Accra, Mr Kofi Badu said the commission is aware of the wranglings that have for some time been going on among workers of the corporation. He noted that the problems have not only been with equipment but also industrial relations. He emphasized that the commission is determined to look into the problems of the mass media of the country from the purely professional point of view. He said it is with this in mind that the commission has invited a purely independent body from outside the country to help in giving broadcasting in the country a new look. Mr Kofi Badu hoped the delegation would get the full cooperation of all in broadcasting house in the performance of its work. The chairman of the GBC board of directors, Mr Eric Otoo, said even though the organization has serious constraints financially, a lot more could be done with the little available. He said GBC has it as its duty to keep improving its services to the public, who are the better judges of its performance. He assured the two-man team of a full cooperation of the board and management. [Text] [AB092118 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 9 Jul 81]

MOSLEM PUBLICATION SEEN CONTRIBUTING TO BETTER UNDERSTANDING

Abidjan ALLAHOU AKBAR LA VOIX DE L'ISLAM in French No 1, Apr-May-Jun 81 p 3

[Editorial by Aboubakar Ladjji Sidibe: "Why the Voice of Islam?"]

[Text] In a world constantly engulfed in a crisis of society and faith, in a world where man, more than ever before, is suffering under the implacable law of his own inventions, in a world where the almighty god--money--is literally installed in the hearts of the people, a world in which atheistic materialism has been hailed as an ideology and guides each of us toward the search for a hypothetical here-and-now happiness, the VOICE OF ISLAM proposes to remind men and women in this country of the message of the Seal of the Prophets--peace be unto him--a message of peace, tolerance and love.

This modest publication addresses itself first to students and pupils, but also to the cadre and the intellectuals of Ivory Coast's Moslem community. Indeed, for many of them, God is only a pure abstraction, a simple invention of the human spirit, in a word, a carefully tended myth. We believe that by explaining to all the true face of Islam--so far distorted--those who hesitate, those who are skeptics will fervently embrace the religion of total submission to the one God.

Additionally, our objective is to propagate among our non-Moslem brothers a correct knowledge of Islam, instead of the cliches and prejudice bandied about here and there. We intend to contribute, albeit very modestly, to a better understanding between the various religious groups in the country. This understanding, without which tolerance is very difficult, necessarily entails a knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, retaining, at first, what unites all monotheistic religions rather than what divides them.

This publication comes to reinforce the meager efforts of the Williamsville Islamic Center to bring the Koran to everyone. It serves the entire Moslem community. Better still, it is our--or rather your--property. It will only survive through you, thanks to the moral and material support that each Moslem man or woman will contribute to THE VOICE OF ISLAM. Indeed, this first edition was

published in extremely difficult conditions despite the appreciable support of a number of believers of good will, whom we thank profusely. Our thanks also go to the officials of the Ministry of Information and the Ministry of Interior who allowed THE VOICE OF ISLAM to appear.

In founding this publication, we are making a bet on the future. To win it, we need the good will of all the members of Ivory Coast's Moslem community. At any rate, THE VOICE OF ISLAM's principal mission is to bring into every household the light that delivers the human spirit of the shadows of obscurantism and ignorance. So be it, and let God guide us on the right road and support us in the continuation of the task we have assigned to ourselves.

Amen!

CSO: 4719/118

## BRIEFS

CPSU DELEGATION'S VISIT--Bamako, 8 Jul (AFP)--A Soviet Communist Party delegation led by Central Committee member and first secretary for Kirgiziya State, Turdachun Usanbaliev, today ended a week's stay in Mali at the invitation of the ruling Democratic Union of the Malian People (UDPM). A joint statement with a Malian delegation led by the union's foreign relations secretary Mamadou Dembele called for Africa to become a zone of peace, denuclearised and free from foreign military bases. The statement said the two delegations had agreed on a renewal of the plan for exchanges between the two parties, and the development, extension and deepening of the cooperation between them. [Text] (AB081925 Paris APP in English 1835 GMT 8 Jul 81)

CSO: 4700/170



## DUTY-FREE SHOPS, PLANNED SUPERMARKETS AID HARD CURRENCY FLOW

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 26 Jun 81 p 12

[Text]

In Mozambique, like several other socialist countries, duty-free shops are not confined just to airports but can be found in most major cities helping to mobilize the scattered foreign exchange in the country.

International travellers are familiar with duty-free shops. Here they can stock-up on cigarettes, alcohol, perfumes and other imported luxury items free of heavy government taxation.

Notwithstanding the big advantages these shops give to international consumers, they are particularly important in capturing valuable foreign exchange since goods must be bought in the traditional hard currencies — Deutschmarks, dollars, francs and yen — a major advantage for hard-pressed economies like Mozambique's.

Nine duty-free shops, called "lojas francas", assist the Mozambican economy by separating expatriates from their foreign currency. Four are located in the capital, Maputo, two in the Indian Ocean port of Beira, and one each in Nampula, Quelimane and Fico. Mozambique's lojas francas are stocked with imported foodstuffs, watches, electronic appliances and instruments, clothes, medicines and sometimes even cars. But in many cases, these goods can be two and three times their normal price. Nonetheless, the lojas do good business because goods found there are often unavailable elsewhere in the country.

## AFTER INDEPENDENCE

The lojas francas are successors to the "Diplomatic Supermarkets" that were set up soon after independence. The lojas francas came into existence in 1978, after the Ministry of Commerce and Industry abolished the "Supermarkets".

One of the main reasons that prompted the creation of the lojas was the government's increasing difficulty in importing consumer goods. By late 1977, the situation had become critical, forcing wine shops and restaurants to close their doors.

At the same time, the expatriate population has been increasing and sending out large amounts of foreign exchange; they have been allowed to send up to 45% of their earnings overseas through open accounts held with the Central Bank of Mozambique.

Since their establishment, the lojas francas have been helping to stem the hard currency flow, by inducing expatriates to spend their money in the country. However, critics complain that these shops benefit only the expatriate community since they are the only ones with foreign currency. In addition, they note that expatriates are often able to buy basic goods at the lojas which are in short supply to the general population like sugar and rice, avoiding long and frustrating waits on shop queues.

## SUPERMARKETS

Sensitive to these sentiments, the government plans to establish three Special Supermarkets in Maputo to make available

presently rare commodities albeit at higher prices than at regular shops. Expatriates will not be able to shop in these Supermarkets.

The First Special Supermarket was opened on December 29 last year to allow the people to buy alcohol for the New Year's celebrations. People were said to have formed queues as early as 3.00 a.m. although shops were not to open until 9.00 a.m. Worse still, prices were said to have been so high that many who waited went away frustrated. Observers are optimistic that the new shops will not repeat that experience.

## COMPROMISES

Indeed, one source sympathetic to the government argued that all developing countries are forced into making frustrating compromises for the sake of maintaining a technically vital expatriate population. In even the most advanced developing countries, expatriates, who are usually from highly educated and high-income backgrounds, get advantages which cannot be provided yet on a broad scale to the general population.

Moreover, valuable foreign exchange "captured" through the lojas help the government with its national development efforts.

Meanwhile, Mozambique's lojas francas continue their work of redistributing internationally-derived incomes. And the government plans to add more such shops soon.



# INSTITUTION OF DOMESTIC SERVICE VIEWED YESTERDAY, TODAY

## Colonial Mistreatment

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 28 Jun 81 pp 5-15

[Excerpts] The story about domestic servants we are publishing today is a clear denunciation of the social and political values of colonialism. In truth, this was a form of slavery. This class of workers--usually peasants who have emigrated to the cities--still exists today. But there are no more beatings; they are no longer paid 75 escudos a month. There is no more humiliation as an institution. More importantly, this is a class destined to die out. As more factory jobs are created, as more children and adults receive an education, as rural socialization progresses, domestic servants will disappear.

Today, while we recount how domestic servants were treated, it is up to you, our readers, if you have a servant at home, to think of how you have treated him and if you see him or her a Mozambican like you.

The central market in the thirties. Lourenco Marques. One can see innumerable Mozambicans just standing there, waiting.

And then the women arrive, dressed according to their respective means. They calmly walk around, reviewing the men who come forward. They choose the "blacks," attempting to find the strongest ones, but also the most submissive.

One of them will be chosen. Next day, he can be found working as a domestic servant.

This is the way it was. There are many witnesses of that who remember the times when they used to be chosen like cattle for slaughter.

Francisco Banze belongs to an era when domestic servants were recruited in a different way. It was an era when owners of transport companies had found a lucrative business: They would accept orders for servants and would travel to the interior where they would recruit various people, and especially children. The trip was free. Future employers would then pay them an agreed-upon amount per servant, which was much higher than the price of the trip.

Francisco Banze did not suffer through this situation, but he knows it well and tells us how it used to be.

[Question] Mr Banze, how did you become a servant?

[Answer] I came directly [to the city] with my money and found myself a job.

[Question] How much were you paid?

[Answer] I earned 75 escudos. In 1948, I had my first job. Food was manioc meal full of worms. Snacks were a piece of bread. The sauce for the manioc meal was very heavily spiced. I did not like it. I became ill and went to the doctor. He told me it was because of the food and gave me a prescription. I spoke to my boss and he answered: "Hey, boy, perhaps you want to eat rice like me?"

Later I had another employer. He sent me out on the bicycle to buy meat. I had an accident and remained in the hospital one week. When I returned, the boss made me pay for the bicycle. I was not paid for two months. When I protested, he said I had to pay another month. So I said I would not work any longer and the boss took me to the police. I was beaten, but I still said I would not work, even if they killed me. I was beaten again, and again I said I would not work. He then gave up, and I left for South Africa.

Mucojane Muianga Vicente was a servant before he became a miner; like so many others, he had emigrated to the city.

[Question] Can you tell us, Mr Vicente, how servants were hired?

[Answer] When the boys wanted to work, they used to go to the central market. The ladies used to come and choose among them. They would argue about the price and after they agreed, they would take the servants home.

[Question] Do you know of any cases when employers hired the servants and did not pay them?

[Answer] Yes, it used to happen, and there were bosses who did not like to pay. Sometimes, the servant would break a cup or a dish, and then he would be made to pay for the breakage. But sometimes, he would not break anything and he still would not get paid.

[Question] How much was the salary?

[Answer] It depended. First came the cook; he could earn 100 or 150 escudos, according to the kind of boss he had. Then came the personal servant, and afterwards the cleaning boy. It all depended on the boss.

[Question] And all of them were there, in the central market?

[Answer] Yes, they had to find a job.

#### Present Complaints

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 28 Jun 81 p 74

[Text] I am writing this letter to expose the mistreatment of domestic servants. As we all know, most of the workers in this field are, in general, disadvantaged; few among them have even attended elementary school.

(Some) bosses are aware of this and knowing that there is a lot of unemployment among people without a profession, take advantage of the fact to exploit and mistreat their servants:

1. They treat their servants disdainfully and harshly; they do not feed them adequately; they burden them with excessive work. Servants wash clothes. They cook, take care of the children, stand in line, clean the house, etc etc.... When they attempt to argue that there is too much work, they are dismissed without pity or justice.

2. They are not paid a salary or are paid after long delays; at times they are dismissed before their salary is due without justification.

3. Employers do not allow them to study at night, they do not give them any time off. They make them work until dawn.

Obviously, not all employers treat their servants this way, but the truth is that most of them do it, and some are even worse.

In this letter, I would like to praise those employers who treat their servants like human beings. To those who behave like tyrants, opportunists and exploiters of their fellow men, I address this appeal in the name of all the servants:

Now that we are independent and are the masters of our fate, would it not be fair to treat our servants with love, to instruct them through words and deeds, to praise them when needed, and to pay them fairly and equitably?

Would it not be beautiful if employers looked upon their servants as human beings who also need rest? I say this because most of our employers believe that servants are simply work machines.

There are servants working for only 300 maticals a month. Who can live with this salary today? Would it not be better to set a minimum salary for domestic servants?

I close here by once more appealing to employers to treat their servants as they themselves would like to be treated if they were in their place.

Ernesto Eugenio Sítoc  
Maputo

CSO: 4728/55

NEW FISHING BANK TO OPEN SOON

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] The S. Lazaro bank, one of the richest fishing areas of Mozambique, will soon begin to be exploited. The boat that was shown last year at the FACIM [Maputo International Fair] will be used experimentally.

It is estimated that the S. Lazaro bank, located across from the Ibo in the province of Cabo Delgado, has a potential for approximately 1,000 tons of first quality fish per year.

This bank is especially valuable because it abounds in "vermalhao" fish, which is appreciated on the international market almost as much as shrimp.

The bank in question has not been exploited so far because it is located 90 miles off the coast. Such a distance precludes the use of small fishing craft.

Plans for the exploitation of the S. Lazaro bank had been made by the state secretariat for fisheries a long time ago. They can now be carried out because an appropriate boat can be used.

This boat, built by the metal-Mecanica company in Maputo, has not been used so far. It is 23 meters long and can transport 9 small craft to the fishing area.

To this end, the boat will have to undergo some modifications. The work will be done by the Metal-Mecanica company with the assistance of an FAO technician.

This project will make it possible to carry out small scale fishing operations in zones that cannot be reached by small craft. A total of 30 fishermen will be involved in the operation.

CSO: 4728/53

## IDEOLOGICAL WORK METHODS FOUND INEFFICIENT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Jul 81 p 1

[Text] "In our work, we must preserve and intensify unity with the people. To this end, we must radically modify our style and methods of work. We must get out from our offices and spend more time among the people." These were the words of Jorge Rebelo, member of the permanent political committee at the closing session of the national meeting on ideological work, which took place yesterday.

The meeting was attended by provincial officials in charge of ideological work and representatives of the party and government. the focus was on planning, the style and methods to be used in party work in general and ideological operations in particular.

problems related to legal questions, criminality and abuses of power were also analysed.

It was noted that no planning exists in the field of ideological work and model plans for each province, district and cell were elaborated, determining which priority actions must be implemented in the present phase.

Activities carried out in the various provinces in relation to mobilization and propaganda were also reviewed. It was concluded that such activities are still insufficient; this explains the low level of the mobilization of the people.

"We are working without a plan; we are improvising and only respond to given situations that may arise at any time. Orientations provided in relation to the economic struggle are not being carried out," Jorge Rebelo stressed.

It was decided that a network of mobilizing agents will be organized, whose principal concern at this time should be the success of the agricultural marketing campaign.

The meeting also stressed the need for intensive support to and consolidation of party cells in order to ensure their effectiveness.

Regarding the analysis and in-depth review of the criticism made by the Central Committee during its seventh session on the operational style and methods of the party, it was concluded that this criticism has still not been adequately considered. Present methods do not foster a close relationship between the party and the masses.

It was found that criminality and abuses of power in the various provinces cause instability and dissatisfaction. Abuses of power result in popular mistrust in police structures and defense and security entities; it is therefore normal that the people would shift the responsibility of some individuals in such actions to the party and the state.

It was also noted that in some provinces, the various structures do not become acquainted with cases brought to their attention and as a result, cannot solve them. It was concluded that elements who commit abuses of power and illegal actions should be denounced.

In conclusion, Jorge Rebelo stated: "We must make sure that the orientations outlined by this meeting will be followed, and this will depend on our resolve and sense of responsibility. The present situation will be radically altered only if we are able to carry out such orientations."

CSO: 4728/53



## BRIEFS

**OJM-FDJ MEETING**--The meeting of the second Friendship and Anti-Imperialist Solidarity Week between the OJM [Organization of Mozambican Youth] and the FDJ [Free German Youth] will take place in Berlin in the German Democratic Republic from 3 to 10 July. Our delegation, headed by secretary general Zacarias Kupela, is leaving tomorrow. It is constituted by 30 young people from various areas of the country; the other 10 who will also participate in the meeting are now in the GDR attending professional training courses. The young people leaving tomorrow are students, workers, laborers, military and athletes; among them is also a miner from Moatize. They were chosen because they excelled in the socialist competition campaign in their respective work places. The program of the meeting is essentially politico-cultural. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Jul 81 p 8]

**ASSOCIATION OF DANISH SOLIDARITY**--A delegation from the Denmark-Mozambique Solidarity Association has been in our country since last Monday. Members of this Danish delegation include professors, physicians, engineers and social workers. They will visit the provinces of Niassa, Tete, Cabo Delgado, Nampula and Gaza. This is the second delegation from that Northern European country to visit Mozambique and it will remain here one month. [Excerpt] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 1 Jul 81 p 8]

**TALKS WITH AFGHAN OFFICIAL**--Jose Luis Cabaco, minister of information, met his Afghan counterpart, 'Abdol Majid Sarboland, in Moscow yesterday. The meeting enabled them to exchange views on the role of the two countries in the common struggle being waged in different latitudes against imperialism. The Afghan minister gave Mozambique cinematographic documentaries and news bulletins towards a better understanding of the current situation in his country. Jose Luis Cabaco is in Moscow at the head of a delegation of the Information Ministry, which is attending the International Cinema Festival commencing today. [Text] [EA080156 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0430 GMT 7 Jul 81 EA]

CSO: 4728/52



## BRIEFS

SWAPO MEMBERS KILLED--Security forces in Southwest Africa--Namibia--have shot and killed 16 terrorists in the past 2 days. This has been announced by the officer commanding the territory force, Maj Gen Charles Lloyd. The figure brings to 114 the number of SWAPO insurgents killed this week. Gen Lloyd said security forces had in the same operation destroyed a vehicle repair unit and captured or destroyed spare parts, food, documents and automatic rifles. [LD111622 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 11 Jul 81]

SWAPO CASUALTIES AT 52--Fifth-two SWAPO terrorists have been killed in the past 4 days by security forces in the north of South-West Africa while 3 members of the security forces died in clashes. A joint communique issued by the South African Defense Force and the South-West African territorial force says that 38 of the terrorists were shot dead while trying to make their way down into South-West Africa through central and eastern Ovambo. Firearms, ammunition and other equipment of communist origin were found in their possession. The security forces have killed more than 500 terrorists so far this year. [Excerpts] [CA061752 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 6 Jul 81]

SWAPO TERRORISTS KILLED--The general commanding the territory forces of South-West Africa/Namibia, Maj Gen Charles Lloyd, has announced that security forces have killed 16 armed SWAPO terrorists in the past 24 hours. The figure brings the number of terrorists killed in clashes with security forces since the beginning of this month to 98. General Lloyd said security forces had seized a quantity of arms and ammunition of Russian origin in anti-terrorist operations during the same period. Among the weaponry captured were mortar bombs, automatic rifles and ground-to-air missiles. The security forces suffered no losses on the latest operation. [Text] [LD091224 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 9 Jul 81]

CSO: 4700/169

SHAGARI COMMENTS ON NATIONAL ISSUES

AB061058 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] President Shehu Shagari has described the judiciary as an important feature of our present constitution and reaffirmed his belief in the rule of law. The president made the statement in reply to a letter to him by the leader of the Unity Party of Nigeria, UPN, Chief Obafemi Awolowo. The president told the UPN leader that some of the issues touched by his letter were still before the courts and that it would be inappropriate for him to comment on them. They include those on the deportation of Shugaba and the public order act.

President Shehu Shagari further stated that no individual or ethnic group could bring about the disintegration of Nigeria. He told the UPN leader that the last civil war has proved the indivisibility of the country and its resilience in the face of individual or ethnic provocation. President Shehu Shagari stated that while acknowledging the problems of the operators of the new constitution in adjusting to it, it was not true that Nigeria was seriously ill and that its economy is in bad shape. In spite of the oil glut in the world, the president declared: Our reserves are still much higher than in 1979 when I assumed office.

After listing the Federal Government's programs on agriculture, housing and industry which are being pursued successfully, President Shagari observed that Chief Awolowo could not be serious in his reference to Nigeria's economy as depressed.

On the Kaduna situation, President Shehu Shagari also stated that if the UPN leader had the interest of the former governor, Balarabe Musa, he should have advised him at the right time to avoid his uncompromising posture rather than encouraging him. He said the Kaduna legislature acted in the constitutional manner by impeaching the former governor and the court has confirmed the assembly's action.

CSO: 4700/140

## BRIEFS

MEDICAL WORKERS CANCEL STRIKE--Members of the Medical and Health Workers Union of Nigeria have suspended their industrial action. This was announced in Ibadan yesterday by the National Assistant General Secretary of the Union, Mr P.O. Awe. Mr Awe explained that the action was called off because of the decision of the federal ministry of employment, labor and productivity to refer the matter in dispute to the industrial arbitration panel. According to him, it was also to bring an end to the sufferings of the masses. Mr Awe has appealed to the workers concerned to resume work normally. They include pharmacy, technical and laboratory attendants as well as hospital [word indistinct] personnel and kitchen staff. The workers embarked on an industrial action a week ago to demand for improved scheme of service. [Text] [AB021610 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 2 Jul 81]

CSO: 4700/140

SOCIALIST REVOLUTIONARY PARTY OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED BY ROME PAPER

PM030940 Rome AVANTI! in Italian 26 Jun 81 p 16

[Interview with Somali Socialist Revolutionary Party foreign section chief Mohamed Hashi Egal by Carlo Correr in Rome; undated: "Ogaden: Lighted Fuse in Horn of Africa"]

[Text] [Question] Is the round of visits that you are making to explain the "plan" for your relations with the other African countries concerned mainly with the situation in Ogaden or also with the disputes with the other neighboring countries?

[Answer] The visits are concerned, first, with cooperation among African countries in general, taking into account also the OAU Summit in Nairobi, and, second, in particular with the situation in the Horn of Africa. The Somali government's position is to find a political solution to these problems.

[Question] Could you precisely define these problems?

[Answer] In Ogaden's case, it is primarily a matter of self-determination. The "outside" forces must withdraw so as to permit a dialogue with the Ethiopians, and then Somalia can be directly involved in resolving this problem.

[Question] If there were not such close "cooperation" between Ethiopia and the USSR, might it be easier to normalize your relations with Ethiopia?

[Answer] We have many hopes in this direction to improve relations with the other African states when these foreign presences cease to exist. At least the problem of armed confrontations would be resolved. Everyone would be able to resort only to their own forces.

[Question] Are there still military actions in the zone?

[Answer] There are no "military actions" between Somalia and Ethiopia. It is Ethiopia that is "hammering" the area with bombardments. A week ago it hit three areas with air attacks, killing over 60 people and wounding at least 100. Since 1964 every time "the front" becomes hot the Ethiopians have bombarded Somalia. But even then Somalia had reached independence only 4 years previously and certainly could not attack Ethiopia.

[Question] What specifically have you decided to propose? A referendum on self-determination in Ogaden? What motion will you present on this issue in Nairobi?

[Answer] Before the referendum, the "atmosphere" must be prepared. To prepare the atmosphere Ethiopia must agree to hold a dialogue with its opponents and must sit down at the negotiating table. All the rest comes after. Our viewpoint is that Ethiopia must accept self-determination and this is what we are struggling for. It is the peoples of Ogaden who must decide their future. Somalia can contribute to resolving the problem because it is one of the sides involved.

[Question] What do you expect from the OAU Summit with regard to resolving these problems?

[Answer] We have asked it to help us carry forward this plan to resolve the problem. This problem of Western Somalia is no different from other problems that exist in Africa. We are sure that the OAU will help us.

[Question] Can any parallels be drawn between Libyan expansionism in Chad and the situation between Ethiopia and your own country?

[Answer] We believe that Libya was not justified in occupying the Chadian territories. It is a move to be condemned. Many African countries are of the same opinion. Ethiopia wants to occupy Somalia in other ways. But we are ready to defend ourselves.

[Question] Do you believe that the new French Government can play a positive role in the peaceful solution of these problems?

[Answer] We hope so and welcome whoever comes forward to contribute initiatives for a solution of these problems. We welcome comrade Mitterrand and the French government if it wants to pursue this line and bring about all the moves that can have a real effect and bring peace.

[Question] The Somali government's present foreign policy stance is different from what it was 10 years ago. Its allies then (the USSR) were "anti-imperialists," whereas now we can see that they too are "imperialists." Has anything changed in domestic policy too in Somalia?

[Answer] Although we now have the problem of separating ourselves in the Horn of Africa from our former allies, as far as domestic policy is concerned Somalia is still a socialist state and there have been no ideological upheavals. In building a socialist state one cannot fail to give maximum emphasis to other nations' problems. We could certainly not have closed our eyes to the problems of the oppressed peoples. We identify socialism with peace and it is not socialism to use force and oppression. This is our viewpoint. We have altered our relations with the Eastern world. Respect for our autonomous position could make a major contribution to cooperation with the European countries.

[Question] What is your opinion of Foreign Minister Colombo's recent visit to Ethiopia?

[Answer] Every government is free and independent in its foreign policy initiatives. Colombo has prompted our dismay, however. In short, he has disappointed us. He has also dealt a blow to Italian-Somali relations with this visit. We can say that the Italian government has cooled the real relations of friendship that it had with Somalia. We do not know what the Italian people's real interests are and whether in the long term they would prefer closer relations with Ethiopia. We shall wait and see. We hope, however, that the new Italian government that is about to be formed will adopt a somewhat different stance. Even if there is not a return to the old friendly relations with Somalia, we hope that these relations will be on the same level as relations with Ethiopia. If so the Italian government can contribute directly to resolving the problems in the Horn of Africa.

CSO: 4528/2



## COMMENTARY ON RELATIONS WITH KENYA

EA022328 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Text] Relations between Somalia and Kenya have grown stronger. That is the topic of our commentary today, written and read by ('Abd ar-Rahman Falah Falah).

The peoples of Somalia and Kenya have long historical relations which go back many centuries. The two countries passed through bitter struggles to shake off the colonial yoke from their peoples. The two countries cooperated in shaking off the colonialists who held down the people of the eastern African region for many years.

The peoples of the two countries had long-standing trade relations [words indistinct] but in the past 2 years there were some differences which were instigated by elements bent on creating misunderstanding, lack of trust, and suspicion and on marring the good relations between Somalia and Kenya.

These elements attempted to create great tension and friction between the two countries. It became imperative to weed out from the two countries elements bent on creating an atmosphere not conducive to brotherly good-neighborliness. Somalia has come up with solutions to remove the elements bent on creating friction between the two sister nations and to achieve a good relationship beneficial to the peoples of Somalia and Kenya.

Thus, in the middle of this week, Charlie Mohamed Siad Barre, the Somalia Democratic Republic president, and the president of the Republic of Kenya, Mr Daniel Arap Moi, who is also the current chairman of the OAU, held official talks and released a joint communique.

In the joint communique, the two presidents reaffirmed the cordial and brotherly relationship between the two sides and the two nations and their desire to collaborate on matters of mutual interest for their peoples. The joint communique further identified the elements who were bent on creating a rift or gulf between the two neighboring countries whose peoples and governments have for a long time striven to create good-neighborliness.

A new chapter was opened by the two neighboring countries aimed at eliminating jointly those elements bent on creating friction and crisis between the two countries. The Somalia-Kenya joint communique goes on to say that every possibility for exploring a means of bringing the two peoples closer will not be spared.

Besides the joint communique, the radio, TV and newspapers of Kenya widely commented on the frank and cordial conversation between the two countries and how the two neighboring African nations may jointly repulse any outside interference from Somali and Kenyan soil. They further commented on how more rapid development might be achieved through joint efforts.

The two sides also reaffirmed in their joint communique that the two countries will in future discuss and jointly promote their mutual interests.

The joint communique adds that the relationship between Somalia and Kenya cannot be marred or spoiled by those few elements who are bent on promoting their own personal selfish interests. The relationship between Somalia and Kenya is a long historical relationship and the two nations and people are all out to create an atmosphere of brotherly good-neighborliness, a brotherly good-neighborliness which existed for centuries and which has deep roots.

CSO: 4503/6

IMPORTANCE OF RECONCILING PARTY DIFFERENCES STRESSED

Capetown DIE BURGERS in Afrikaans 24 Jun 81 p 20

[Davie's Column "From My Political Pen": "Differences of Opinion and Party Unity--How Can These Be Reconciled"]

[Text] Every difference of opinion among Nationalists, no matter how slight or serious they may be, has given the opposition cause for rejoicing for decades; they feel as though a split, which will render the Nationalist Party totally powerless, is imminent.

The reason why the Nationalist Party's opponents are so excited is clear. First of all this draws attention away from their own factious and confused policy now being demonstrated again in their foolish doubletalk about houses for colored farm workers.

Secondly, cleavage in the ruling party is all the hope they have for the future. Thus every time the "split" fails to materialize the Nationalist Party is reviled as the party which engages in coverups and maintains a power structure in which everybody stands to attention at the crack of the whip.

Loyalty to Party

The Nationalist Party can just forget this kind of reaction. But as for itself it must take stock of the significance of private affairs which become public knowledge and what effect these have on the party itself. What do these things do to its image as a ruling party, and what is the effect upon the individual Nationalists?

This brings us to the question which entails political unity and how this must be exercised in practice.

Certainly this cannot mean that all the members of a political party must be in full harmony on every issue. Such a requirement would not make any sense. Loyalty to a party does not exclude one's own, even divergent, opinion about things.

What it does require is that a party member, and especially someone in the position of leadership, shall counterbalance his difference against what is at stake in the situation as a whole.

Then this is a matter of what things must enjoy the highest priority, not only for the sake of yourself or a group of your followers, but for the sake of the cause which your party wants to promote and for the sake of the country as a whole.

#### Inexcusable

If this is the measuring stick then every party member must think twice before he turns a point of difference into a public point of issue; more so if he has the opportunity of ironing out his problems internally. These opportunities are numerous and in those instances where this channel becomes clogged then it must be opened up forthwith.

What is inexcusable is to have a party member be companionable and agreeable within party circles, but then proceed to express misgivings outside of these circles. People like that could cause difficulties, but they will also soon learn that in the long run they will ruin their respect and credibility.

Let us take a closer look at a case of a point of difference which has just come up in the politics of Transvaal: From a "declaration of peace" on the part of the two ministers involved it appears that they are in agreement about the implications of the preponderance of the numbers of black workers in South African industry and the legislative measures which have been enacted jointly in connection with that.

#### Clarity

To Davis it would seem that it comes down to this: There is an ever-increasing number of colored workers who must find a means of livelihood; there is the moral aspect that every person must, as far as possible, have the right to develop his full potential and, moreover, there is also the fact that the number of whites in the country is too small to take care of everything.

If this is accepted, and in so doing you simply accept the fact that you live in South Africa (and in Africa), then there is nothing left but to decide how such a situation must be handled, taking into consideration the preservation of the economic order and norms and the necessary protective measures which, ultimately, are for everybody's benefit.

One assumes that these matters were thoroughly discussed before and all the leaders had a clear idea about the general course to be followed. This is what makes this most recent difference of opinion so unexplainable to many Nationalists.

Now if obscurity and misunderstanding can be swept away at a later time, would it not be better to settle matters beforehand? If there is agreement on the broad course to be followed on principles then the periodic squabbles end up doing nothing more than damaging the image of the party.

#### The Only One

In a situation where the threat to us is becoming ever greater party unity must be exposed to danger only if differences of opinion become really intolerable and even then everybody must ask himself: To what situation will this expose the country?

The truth is that a strong energetic Nationalist Party is the only possible leading force which can save the country for whites and for peoples of other color. The party must not be unnecessarily impeded in this task.

## PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL SOLICITS OPINIONS ON LOCAL COMMITTEES

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 26 Jun 81 p 11

[Text]

CAPE TOWN — The President's Council has called for recommendations regarding the extension of regional and local management committees.

The secretary to the council, Mr J S Bauermeister, said in a statement written memoranda should be submitted by July 31 this year.

In the statement Mr Bauermeister said the State President had requested the council to advise him on

- The first and second interim reports of the Yeld Committee of Inquiry into the Establishment of Independent Local Authorities in the Coloured Group Areas.

- The report of the Slater Committee of Inquiry into the Establishment of Independent Local Authorities in the Indian Group Areas.

- The report of the Brown Committee of Inquiry into the Finances of Local Authorities in South Africa.

- The report of the Fourie Sub-Committee of Inquiry for the Promotion of Private Property Ow-

nership among Coloureds and Indians.

- The final report of the work committee that inquired into the powers, duties and functions of management committees under the chairmanship of Dr T G Schieffusch, MPC.

Mr Bauermeister said that in compiling the memoranda the following directives referred to in the report of the Brown Committee could be used:

"The committee has accepted as general objective for the arrangements and measures which it

proposes, that vigorous local authorities should be established and developed which would best serve the socio-economic development of the country.

"This means on the one hand that the arrangements and measures should not be in conflict with the accepted objectives of the country's economic policy, and on the other hand that a number of explicit guidelines on the development of local authorities would be required."

Among these were:

- Local authorities should only be established where or if they were viable or could attain viability within a reasonable period.

- The special socio-economic circumstances and needs of each population group should be taken into account as far as possible in the establishment of townships, in the provision of local authority services and in the payment arrangements made for them.

- The principle of equitable treatment should be pursued in respect of both the various population groups and the various types or classes of local authorities.

- Sound financial principles should be observed in the application of financial controls, the allocation of cost, the appropriation of income and surpluses and in the adjustments between expenditure and income in respect of specific services as well as for the local authority as a whole.



## SHAKEUP IN NATAL NRP LEADERSHIP DISCUSSED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 26 Jun 81 p 23

(Article by Peter Sullivan)

(Text)

The Natal leadership of the New Republic Party was overthrown at the weekend with hardly a whimper — and there are indications that Mr Vause Raw could lose the national leadership before the end of the year.

His challenger is Mr Ron Miller, newly-elected Natal leader and the NRP MP for Durban North.

A forceful 42-year-old psychologist, Mr Miller is an excellent debater although slightly inexperienced in Parliament, but is conservative even within the conservative NRP ranks.

Popular with the rank and file, Mr Miller lacks support on the party's executive bodies which still support Mr Raw, yet he has let Mr Raw know in no uncertain terms that he intends challenging him for the leadership.

Mr Miller made his first challenge immediately after the election, but was forced to back off when Mr Raw was given a vote of confidence by the executive bodies.

But the party's federal council meets again in November, and if it chooses it could overthrow Mr Raw in favour of Mr Miller.

Even if the showdown is postponed until November next year, it seems Mr Miller is likely to pick up support all along the way, with time on his side.

Critics of Mr Raw say he is too pedantic, does not have a good television appearance, is not in good health and is hampered by past personality clashes.

No doubt once Mr Miller takes over the reins he too will be criticised, but until then his popularity will probably increase.

"My priority," he said on being elected Natal leader, "is for greater devolution of powers for the provinces."

"We have an overwhelming mandate from Natal to govern it according to our policies."

At the end of the NRP congress on Saturday, Mr Raw was given a standing ovation after his keynote speech.

But Mr Miller scored a more important point.

Former senator Warwick Webber, having lost two elections in attempts to get back into Parliament, was clearly on his way out as Natal leader.

He was challenged by no less than three candidates: Mr George Bartlett, MP for Amanzimtoti, Mr Derrick Watterson, former MEC and now MP for Umhilo, and Mr Miller, a comparative new boy in politics.

Mr Miller won on the first count, which means he polled over 50 percent of the ballots cast, an indication of the depth of his support.

Natal's NRP also changed its chairman, the other senior provincial officer, at Saturday's congress.

The ever-popular Mr Frank Martin, senior MEC, stepped down with a plea of being overloaded with work since he had accepted the additional portfolio of local government, given up by Mr Watterson.

Two candidates stood for chairman, and party treasurer Mr Ron Johnson beat Mr Watterson to take the job.

A new vice-chairman was also elected, Mr Nigel Wood, former MP for Beers who was beaten by the PFI's Mr Ray Swart in the general election.

The NRP's congress was



closed to the Press except for Mr Raw's speech and the voting for office bearers. Even the candi-

date's speeches were "secret."

In his speech Mr Raw dealt with his position as leader: "It is no secret that after the election I put my position to the federal executive.... (which) asked me to continue in my job.

"I am prepared to conti-

nue to serve this party...

"I will not allow this party to be dictated to by anyone except the rank and file.

"This job was dumped on me after the 1977 election and I said then I would do it but you would have to take me warts and all — and I do have a lot of warts, I know — and when you say you do not want me I will be the happiest man."

Mr Raw may be happier sooner than he expects.

CSO: 4700/175

## COMMENT ON NATIONAL PARTY POLICIES, PROGRESS

## Editor de Klerk Comments

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 22 Jun 81 p 2

[Article by Helen Zille]

[Text] DR WILLEM de Klerk, editor of Die Transvaler, and the man who coined the phrases "verlig" and "verkramp", has given a detailed break-down of the issues that now divide the National Party's warring factions.

Dr De Klerk yesterday devoted his regular column in a Sunday newspaper to an analysis of the "two streams of thought" in the National Party — shortly after the dramatic clash between Rightwinger Dr Andries Treurnicht and verligte Mr Fanie Botha, both leading figures in the party's opposing wings.

Dr De Klerk warned that the party would have to choose which line it wished to follow, or reach a clear compromise between the two.

He defined the two opposing directions as a policy of "partition" on the one hand and that of "association" on the other.

Both theories supported the concepts of self-determination for all population groups while building up co-operation and interdependence. Dr De Klerk said.

"The difference is that one line of thought wishes to achieve this by segregation and radical geographic partition while the other wishes to achieve it through association with both exclusive and common structures," he said.

Rightwing supporters of the partition theory believed that present political developments were becoming more and more dangerous for whites.

They recognised that economic realities were drawing more blacks into the "white" areas, and that the power of black labour foreshadowed demands for political rights. This would lead to the downfall of white self-determination.

Whites were digging their own graves by promoting black interests in South Africa.

Such people believed that the solution could only be found if whites became a majority in their own country.

"That is why (they believe) radical geographic partition is the answer. The policy must be to cut a smaller white country out of South Africa. Only then can we form a confederation, scrap discrimination and work out a new dispensation for coloureds and Indians."

There should be an announcement that the "white" land would be defined and a lot of land, towns and cities be given to blacks.

The supporters of the association model believed the far-reaching partition needed to make whites a majority in their own country had become impossible.

This argument was motivated by the fact that South Africa had become an integrated society on virtually all fronts.

This inter-meshing was a fact that could not be changed and the only solution was to live as a "multinational" country.

The political programme towards this end consisted of a six point agenda:

- The immediate establishment of a Southern African confederation between South Africa and the "autonomous black states," coupled with a confederal council to handle matters of common concern.

- Continuation of the consolidation programme together with the creation of co-operative areas for blacks and whites.

- Using both the above developments to encourage all homeland leaders to accept independence.

- Granting full municipal rights to blacks in "white" areas and linking the bodies with white municipalities together with representation in the governing structures of "their countries".

- Coloureds, Indians and whites should choose their own municipalities from which representative mixed regional councils can be established. These would in turn get representation in Parliament.

- Discrimination, including that in legislation, must be "drastically" eliminated and group rights entrenched.

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 22 Jun 81 p 10

[Editorial: "Challenging the Nationalist Myths"]

[Text]

**B**ANNINGS, detentions without trial and Robben Island are symptoms of this country's sickness rather than solutions to problems of protest, unrest and violence. That has long been the conviction of most of those who have opposed the National Party since it came to power 33 years ago.

Now, amid all the despair and personal tragedy and hardship caused by the Government's latest spate of bannings and arrests, several influential Nationalists have voiced their opposition to the Big Stick as a cure for South Africa's ills. They include Die Vaderland and Rapport, and Mr Albert Nothnagel, MP for Innesdal, a member of the NP's Federal Information Service and a former secretary of the Bantu Affairs Commission.

Mr Nothnagel's statement is remarkable, particularly as it comes at a time of national tension and in the middle of bitter Nationalist in-fighting. Ostensibly he is attacking the party's verkramptes; in reality Mr Nothnagel is challenging the mythology that has shaped Nationalist policy for years.

Mr Nothnagel says it is a myth that political rights for coloureds and Indians are more important than those for a "developed black urban mass"; that unrest is the work of Black Power, agitators, radicals, Leftists, and trade un-

ions; that a constellation means anything but communal South African citizenship; and that discrimination and human dignity can live side by side.

Neither the newspapers nor Mr Nothnagel offer any real solution to South Africa's problems. But their protests are not without significance, for this damming of *kragdadigheid* as the cure-all and the recognition that unrest is not the work of individuals but, in the words of Mr Nothnagel, "it is a struggle that lives in the hearts of a mass of people", comes not from the Opposition or Leftists, but from loyal and important Nationalists.

Whether their thinking will have any widespread effect on Nationalist policy is still too early to tell. But their diagnosis of what is not the answer to our troubles is at least a start on the road to real reform.

The next step, surely, must be to reject the thinking exemplified by Mr Nothnagel when he says "we must sell our ideals and systems to the black masses." Our ideals and our systems, whether they be sold to, or imposed on, other people, and whether they be Nationalist, Prog or Azapo, can never be the answer.

We can only hope that, while there is still time, the National Party will learn that consultation and negotiation offer far more than bannings and detention.

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 23 Jun 81 p 8]

[Editorial: "Blacks Are Immature--Nat MP"]

[Text]

IN an extraordinary volte face, Mr Fanie Botha, the man in the middle of the National Party controversy which almost led to a major split is reported to have said blacks were not ready for today's technological world.

Mr Botha, who is considered one of the verligtes in the party, was speaking to a group of specialised teachers in Pretoria. He said that blacks were not yet ready because of their cultural background, rural heritage, immaturity and lack of motivation.

Mr Botha said many blacks were not sufficiently competent and ready to be included in the technological labour world, a thing that strikes us as somewhat odd seeing as he is being taken to task for being too soft towards blacks in labour. Not only that, Dr Andries Treurnicht caused a major panic at the weekend when he boldly challenged Mr Botha's so-called new dispensation for blacks in labour issues.

We find it somewhat surprising that Mr Botha should be saying such things. It is even more surprising that he is saying them when he almost led his party into a major row. It does seem to us that there is a slight inconsistency here and even more it makes the much vaunted claims by the government towards reform even more suspect.

People should thus not be surprised that most blacks have an outright cynical view

of whatever grandiose dispensation or new order that comes from the mouth of the government.

Our amazement is in fact myopic and our memories somewhat short. If we recall a few months ago the kind of extraordinary things said by several cabinet ministers at election time that went completely against promises made, then we should hardly be surprised.

What this illustrates to us is a party that is not sure about its aims, not too sure which way they should steer the difficult issues of this country.

The impression we get from such schizophrenic shiftings is that the men at the top of things are busy playing politics. They are not doing this in the old trusted way to score points or gain advantages, but because they are not too sure which way they should go. Perhaps they may think they have the luxury to do that, but this country does not.

This country needs men who have the courage of their convictions if it is to be saved from catastrophe.

We have to concede that politicians are a pretty crafty bunch of men and that their manner of operation is perhaps different from ours. But times are just too serious for this kind of political gymnastic from men who should know better.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, we think does know better.

## NEW PAC LEADERSHIP IN STRONGER POSITION

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 23 Jun 81 p 28

[Article by Howard Barrell]

[Text]

The six men convicted of manslaughter for the death of former PAC co-chairman, Mr David Sibeko, in June 1979 were former guerrillas apparently loyal to deposed former PAC chairman, Mr Potlako Leballo. He was deposed as PAC leader and finally expelled from the movement in 1979 and is now reliably believed to be in Libya where he is waiting to make a comeback.

Mr Sibeko and his co-chairman at the time of his death, Dr Vusi Mako, had been prime movers in deposing Mr Leballo. The new chairman of the PAC, Mr Nystel John Pokela, studiously avoided accusing Mr Leballo of being behind Mr Sibeko's death when he was interviewed in Salisbury recently. But suspicions along those lines have been openly expressed in some quarters close to the PAC.

One source close to Mr Leballo claims that a substantial number of guerrillas in the PAC's military

wing, the Azanian People's Liberation Army (APLA), remain loyal to Mr Leballo. But the Tanzanian Government, according to the same source, is backing the leadership of Mr Pokela and his deputy, Dr Mako.

The outcome of the trial, plus Mr Leballo's removal from the southern African theatre, together with support from the Tanzanian Government, seem to have placed the new leadership of the PAC in a stronger position than it was earlier this year.

Since Mr Pokela's rise to the chairmanship in March, he has appointed

an internal PAC unity committee whose work is expected to culminate in a consultative conference of the PAC later this year. Under his leadership, the PAC has also readmitted to its ranks 72 people expelled by Mr Leballo in 1978. The 72 had at one time grouped themselves in the African Revolutionary People's Party (ARPP) under Mr

Templeton Ntandala.

Apart from striving for unity the new PAC leadership also faces the problem of African annoyance at the ineffectiveness that has resulted from the squabbling. Some observers have gone so far as to say that the PAC is in danger of losing its Organisation of African Unity recognition as a South African liberation movement.

Unity within the PAC is a pre-requisite for avoiding this loss of recognition. And it appears that the PAC could now be in a position to secure its OAU status.

Dr Mako is said to be a loyal understudy of Mr Pokela's following the latter's meteoric rise to the chairmanship of the PAC after his release from a 13-year jail term on Robben Island late last year. Mr Pokela said in his Salisbury interview in April this year that he had gone into exile to take up the leadership at the request of both the internal and external wings of the PAC.

## TRADE WITH TAIWAN SHOULD EXPAND FURTHER

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 25 Jun 81 p 18

[Article by Simon Willson]

[Text]

SUBSTANTIAL scope remained for South Africa to increase its exports to Taiwan, Mr H J Van der Merwe, chairman of the South Africa-Republic of China chamber of economic relations, said this week.

Speaking at the chamber's annual general meeting in Johannesburg, Mr Van der Merwe said the two countries had increased their bilateral trade at a steady rate.

Exports to Taiwan had risen by 44.6% and imports from the country had jumped by 82%.

There still remains substantial scope to increase our exports of agricultural, mining and other products.

For example, Taiwan imports more than a million tons of wheat annually from the USA and Canada, more than a million tons of barley from Australia and the USA as well as larger tonnages of maize, not only from South Africa but also from the USA and Canada, Mr Van der Merwe said.

Taiwan imported large tonnages of tobacco from the USA and Thailand, and more than 6 000 000 m<sup>3</sup> of logs a year from Far Eastern countries. It was also a big buyer of dried milk, steel and refined copper.

South Africa is a supplier of most of these categories and the opportunity exists of our exporting greater quantities to Taiwan.

Consideration should also be given to the beneficiation of raw materials before they were exported to Taiwan, he said.

This will not only result in a higher technological development within South Africa but also in increased prices and profits and, as far as Taiwan is concerned, reduced freight charges.

Exporters faced a number of problems in getting at the Taiwanese market, the biggest of which was the comparatively long distance and the higher freight costs compared with getting to Japan, Hong Kong and Korea.

But the shipping service between the two countries was improving.

South African importers of Taiwanese products also faced the "peculiar" demand from Chinese suppliers for a confirmed letter of credit payable 45 or more days before shipment, Mr Van der Merwe said.

Paying before goods shipment led to disputes about receiving incorrect or substandard articles.

These problems had been raised in discussions between the chamber and the Taiwanese authorities, and chamber members were being circulated with safeguard recommendations.



## SELF-INTEREST PRIMARY U.S. MOTIVE ON NAMIBIA ISSUE

Johannesburg THE VOICE OF THE VOICELESS in English 17-23 Jun 81 p 2]

[Editorial]

[Text] ONCE AGAIN, June 16 which has been declared "Mourning Day" by Blacks, and therefore an unofficial public holiday, was characterised by a conspicuous presence of the police and army units.

The obvious reason for the presence of the police and service men, would be to "maintain law and order" and protect property. June 16 itself, was preceded by road-blocks accompanied by searches, presumably for weapons, explosives, literature, and anything which could endanger the usual "security of the State".

We can draw ample proof and comfort from our neighbours in Zimbabwe that it is only a matter of time before days such as June 16, will be official public holidays.

It is therefore only a matter of time before our police and army members will be joining and not guarding in the commemoration services.

Ancient, as well as current history, has plenty evidence of the fact that today's terrorists are tomorrow's heroes. There is also ample proof that no amount of bullets, repression or harassment, can stop any people from achieving what is rightfully theirs — freedom.

All said and done, it is clear that the Reagan Administration is not particularly keen to bring about a speedy independence to Namibia. This is evident from what the Administration has said openly and under the table.

Indications perhaps as was in the previous administrations are that after all, what comes first for the Americans is their own survival and interest. So that exercises like human rights are always closely linked to the American interest.

A follow-through of this philosophy therefore can only be supportive of suggestions that Americans, perhaps like other nations, will not necessarily be interested in the independence of Namibia for mere love of the Namibians or freedom. What comes first, are the Americans.

In other words, if the status quo favours the Americans in say, the provision of raw materials and military bases then that would be an overriding factor in deciding policy in that particular area.

It is therefore not at all surprising that the Reagan Administration will go to any length, in the settlement of the Namibian issue, only if it will benefit the Americans in the short medium or long term.

RECOMMENDATIONS ON INFLUX LAWS WILL BE CONTROVERSIAL

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 24 Jun 81 p 1

(Text)

The National Party could be approaching another major clash over plans the Government is studying to change the basis of influx control laws.

Recommendations for bringing the Pass laws in line with the Riekert report will soon be considered by the Cabinet--but the contents are said to be so controversial that senior Nationalists believe the Government is likely to reject key elements of the report.

If new legislation is tabled it is likely to be referred to a select committee, mainly to avoid a major party clash.

There has been no official confirmation of the contents of the report drawn up by a committee under Mr Justice E Grosskopf.

There is widespread informed speculation, however, that the recommendations could include the following:

- Increasing the R500 fine for employers of people who are "unqualified to be in urban areas.

- Scrapping the 72-hour limit for blacks without urban residence rights to remain in urban areas.

- Replacing it with a three-month limit controlled by a permit system.

- Scrapping the present "Section Ten" provision which grants blacks the right to be in urban areas if they have lived there legally for 15 years or have been working for ten years for the same employer.

- Granting automatic permanent residence rights to blacks who are within five years of "qualifying" under the existing Section Ten.

- Making the right of a black person to be in an urban area dependent on a job and approved housing.

--Granting certain categories of black workers (particularly skilled workers) permanent residence rights after a five-year period of employment and approved housing.

--Doing away with the "dompas" system by which blacks are stopped on the street and asked for their reference books.

CSO: 4700/175

## REPORTAGE COMMENT ON LABOR DEVELOPMENTS

## Kellogg Settlement

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 22 Jun 81 p 5

(Text)

A FAR REACHING agreement between an East Rand based cereal manufacturing factory and a black union heralded the elimination of industrial instability.

This emerged when shop stewards of the Sweet, Food and Allied Workers Union employed by Kellogg met the Press at their union offices to explain their recently won agreement with the company.

In explaining the implications of the agreement, Mr Christopher Dlamini, chairman of the shop stewards and president of the union also took to task companies which still believed in the works and nation committee systems.

"No organised black worker still believes in these systems. They are toothless," said Mr Dlamini.

Also managements who direct their negotiations through the Industrial Councils came for criticism from Mr Dlamini. "If any management feels it can still live with problems forever then it can use these councils."

Mr Dlamini outlined plans of his Federation of

South African Trade Union (Fosatu) - affiliated unions to form a Shop Stewards Council which would cater for all industries that employed blacks in the Witwatersrand. The Kellogg shop stewards have started on this move in the far East Rand, especially Nigel.

"But," said Mr Dlamini as he brought to the meeting a picture of the problems they have encountered so far. "We have heard that a number of workers in Nigel have been warned to watch against 'terrorists' which are our members."

The major gains the shop stewards made with the Kellogg company according to Mr Dlamini were the questions of access by union officials to the factory, a grievance and disciplinary procedure, retrenchments programmes and maternity benefits.

"We believe that the wage increases we have won at the factory will in no time make Kellogg one of the best paying factories in the country," added Mr Dlamini.

## Rightwing Union Leader's Statement

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 25 Jun 81 p 2

(Article by Riaan de Villiers)

[Text]

THE Iron, Steel and Allied Industries Union has reaffirmed its view that black trade unions should never have been allowed in South Africa, because they could be used for political purposes.

It also believed the extension of trade union rights to blacks would inevitably be followed by political demands.

These are two major points in a policy statement by Mr Wesel Borman, secretary of the union and of the Rightwing SA Confederation of Labour, published in the union's magazine SA Worker.

The 35 000-strong union — the largest white union in the country — was among those which seemed to moderate their attitudes in the wake of Governmental labour reforms.

However, observers believe its latest policy statement points to re-hardened

attitudes.

Mr Borman said the union had again appealed to the Government for black unions to be made to register to bring them under control.

"The situation has now developed in which black unions no longer want to register and do not want to be under control. This is clear proof to us that we have been right all along," he said.

Dealing with allegations that the union had "done nothing" to oppose Government policy, Mr Borman said the union did not make the laws and, if it had, they would have been very different.

There were many laws unacceptable to the union that could not be altered, so the union council had had to choose between direct confrontation — with all the consequences this would have entailed — or taking its rightful place around the table to continue protecting white workers.

## Bophuthatswana Mining Color Bar

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 25 Jun 81 p 2

(Article by Patrick Laurence)

[Text]

PRESIDENT Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana has served notice that he intends to press South African mining companies into abolishing the colour bar in all their mining operations in Bophuthatswana.

Renewed pressure against job reservation at this juncture could be awkward for Pretoria, because it might rekindle the controversy over labour policy which brought Dr Andries Treurnicht and Mr Fanie Botha to loggerheads last week.

At present the South African Mines and Works Act, which makes possession of blasting certificates the preserve of

whites and coloureds, still applies to Bophuthatswana, which became a nominally independent state in December 1977.

Moves to scrap the Act in Bophuthatswana are certain to run into fierce opposition from the whites-only Mineworkers' Union and its hardline general secretary Mr Arrie Paulus.

Bophuthatswana's main site of mining is near the South African town of Rustenburg, where whites provide skilled workers for Bophuthatswana mines and where there has been an upsurge of white conservatism since the coming to power of Mr P. W. Botha in 1978.

In a recent interview, President Mangope made plain his opposition to job reservation and his determination to have it expunged from Bophutha-Tswana's statute book.

We would like to honour both the provisions and the spirit of our constitution, which does not allow any measure of discrimination, and we have pointed this out to the mining houses operating in Bophutha-Tswana.

I have on my table right now a letter from (the mining magnate) Mr Gordon Waddell, in which he reports to me on the progress they have made in their negotiations with Mr Paulus.

"I was requested by the mining houses not to rush the issue but to allow them to negotiate the issue with the Mineworkers' Union. The request also came from Mr F W de Klerk, South Africa's Minister of Minerals and Energy Affairs.

"We met Mr De Klerk at the

beginning of this month and gave him to understand that we are now becoming impatient and that we would do something about it. He said he would be coming back to us early in August.

The section of the Wichaka Report dealing with the mining industry is due to be tabled in Parliament next month. It is widely expected to deal with the contentious issue of whether blanching certificates should be issued to blacks.

Neither Mr Waddell — chairman of Johannesburg Consolidated Investments, which controls Rustenburg Platinum's operations in Bophutha-Tswana — who is overseas, nor Mr Paulus could be contacted for comment yesterday.

Dr Wessel van Wyk, deputy Director-General of the Department of Minerals and Energy Affairs, said: "We are at present leaving it to the mining industry and the mining union to sort out. We hope they can sort it out."



OAU PERSISTS IN ATTACKING THE WRONG TARGET IN AFRICA

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 23 Jun 81 p 14

[Editorial: "Unity in Africa?"]

[Text] During the past council of ministers of the Organization of Africa Unity (OAU), where proposals were drafted for this week's meeting of the organization, a great many of these proposals were again formulated against South Africa...as on past occasions. At the same time the ministers shied away from proposals concerning many of the serious problems afflicting Africa.

According to the proposals hard blows must be dealt against South Africa with comprehensive international oil sanctions, while an appeal for large amounts of money, for purchasing arms for SWAPO, must be addressed to African countries. As if this is not enough the prospect is being held out for the establishment of an OAU force for the purpose of establishing peace in Chad and subsequently intervening in the situation in southern Africa...evidently in the Southwest.

Actually there is nothing new in these proposals. This is a continuation of the OAU's old feud with South Africa...the same rhetoric which is rehearsed every year and which has never had any meaning. Many of the member countries which are telling the world how they abhor South Africa and its internal policy, and how justified they are in applying sanctions against it, are dependent on South Africa for their food and other necessities for their trade. Their clamoring against South Africa remains a hollow threat from which little can come.

The reality of the situation, especially for South Africa's closest neighbors, is apparent in the statements made by Zimbabwe's Prime Minister Robert Mugabe before he left for the OAU conference. He stated again that his country cannot participate in any international trade sanctions against South Africa. The reason is that his country is economically dependent on the republic. All he can do is to support pressure against South Africa, even if Zimbabwe gets hurt in so doing. This is what he said.

The thing which makes the OAU's sanction proposals even more ridiculous is the fact that the member countries are so deeply divided, especially over the role which Libya plays as the inciter of wars in many of the member countries in western and northern Africa. According to a Kenyan newspaper, in the course of the past year Libya was responsible for war and aggression in no less than 14 African countries.

The pinnacle of irony is that not a single proposal is being formulated with respect to Libya, while South Africa is being singled out as the scapegoat. How much longer will this foolishness go on in Africa?

INTERSTATE PROMOTION OF TRANSPORTATION, TOURISM

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 22 Jun 81 p 11

[Text] Pretoria--Collaboration between South Africa and four of its neighboring states, based on the interdependence of countries in Southern Africa, is making steady progress and several recommendations, mostly regarding transportation, will shortly be submitted to the various governments.

Last week Minister of Transportation Hendrik Schoeman announced that the Interstate Transportation Liaison Committee, established by the governments of South Africa, Venda, Bophuthatswana, Transkei and Southwest Africa held a meeting in Windhoek last month.

The objective of the committee was to:

Identify the requirements for transportation and tourism in the region;

Formulate joint solutions of common problems by means of direct technical contact;

Coordinate interstate measures on transportation and tourism for the purpose of promoting economic and social development and tourism.

Projects

The committee, under the chairmanship of Mr B. Mills (the chief director of the Transportation Administration of the Department of Transportation), has already met six times and has identified several common transportation requirements which now actually need attention.

The most important short-term projects which, with reference to the discussions, have either been undertaken or are still to be undertaken are: the training of workers, assistance on an administrative level, assistance with the establishment of meteorological services, air navigation aids and marine services, investigation of the possibilities of developing and establishing a road and railway system and the coordination of tourist services.

Mr Schoeman said that the committee's medium- and long-term projects also include the upgrading of existing roads, the building of main highways and the improvement or establishment of new train services.

7964

CSO: 4701/7

## GOVERNMENT'S ECONOMIC POLICY QUESTIONED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 27 Jun 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Free? Not Too Free"]

[Text]

**T**he remarkable attack this week by Dr T W de Jongh, the former Governor of the Reserve Bank, on the handling of South Africa's economic policies was far more than a mere financial squabble.

To laymen it might have seemed an esoteric quarrel, but in fact it was the latest round of a fundamental debate on whether South Africa should move to new, challenging political ground (and how far), or whether it should try to stay within the confines of an old and increasingly strained ideology.

Dr De Jongh certainly made some reasoned if disputable points in his speech, arguing that the economy had been over-stimulated last year — in layman's

Then, too, the immediate although unnamed targets of Dr De Jongh's criticisms were Mr Owen Horwood, the Minister of Finance, and Dr Gerhard de Kock, who succeeded Dr De Jongh as Governor at the beginning of 1981. Ironically, it was terms, that too much money had been released for spending — and that too little had been done, and done too late, to counter the dangerous inflation that resulted when this money chased a limited supply of goods.

Many economists might agree, but Dr De Jongh shows a remarkable effrontery in making some of his criticisms, for he himself was Governor of the Reserve Bank last year when the money supply soared by an alarming 27 per cent.

they who were ready last year to ease the pressure of money by permitting banks to deposit short-term funds overseas, and it was Dr De Jongh who spear-headed the opposition to that idea.

Mr Horwood and Dr De Kock have been urging, very cautiously in many areas, that South Africa move away from controls and towards greater reliance on market forces in economic affairs. Dr De Jongh's ingrained views, on the other hand, shy away from the logical consequences of free markets. His tradition as Governor was, in any difficult circumstances, to try and control what he did not like.

Dr De Jongh is not a politician, but his instincts are similar to those of the unbending

Nationalists. Power is too precious to be devolved.

It is, in a different guise, the same public fight that Dr Andries Treunicht and Mr Fanie Botha had over labour. Dr Treunicht would rather sacrifice economic growth than let blacks move into areas of work traditionally closed to them. Dr De Jongh asked "whether we in South Africa are ready to apply a free market system successfully in all respects?"

His own answer clearly is "No".

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, seemed to have faced up to this question in 1979 but he has prevaricated ever since, and it is time for him to re-state his belief in a free market — with all the socio-political changes that must follow.

# BROEDERBOND DENIES ADVOCATING INTEGRATION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Jul 81 p 2

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text] TOP Broederbond spokesmen yesterday categorically denied the Broederbond had put out circulars calling for either mixed school sport or for integration on any level.

Referring to reports yesterday that the Broederbond was campaigning for mixed school sport, the BB chairman, Professor Carel Boshoff, said he was not prepared to comment in the Press on BB circulars.

## No question

But other influential BB sources told The Citizen: "There is no question that the BB is moving towards integration in school sport."

They said the documents which had come into the hands of certain newspapers merely contained directives to BB members with a view to "normalising relations between races in South Africa."

Asked if this did not mean mixing or integration of

sport, one top spokesman said: "No. It means that the BB wants to create acceptable relations between races without creating friction."

"Our directive to members is not to seek integration in every move to normalise either sport or other relations."

"The main policy of the BB is to endeavour to reach complete diversity in the composition of nations in South Africa."

"Our aim is thus not to drive for mixed sport or for integration — there is in fact no question of integration."

Another influential BB spokesman said: "Mixed school sport has never been an ideal or aim of the BB."

"Education of Whites and their sport are considered by the BB as cultural activities which should only be shared with or in competition with other races following mutual agreement."

"Agreement on a mutual

basis with other races with regard to sport or other activities should not aim to integrate, but rather to create peaceful and friendly relationships between races in South Africa."

## Hot topic

The issue of mixed education and school sport is also a hot topic behind the scenes of the Transvaal Onderwysersvereniging which held the first of a number of conferences on the issue last week in the presence of Dr Gerrit Viljoen, Minister of National Education and a former chairman of the Broederbond.

The TO opposes mixed school sport and education for the same reason as the BB opposes it, namely because it also considers them as purely White cultural issues which should not be shared with other cultural groups.

## MINISTER HENNIS MEETS WITH COLORED, INDIAN LEADERS

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 21 Jun 81 p 26

[Article by Norman West]

[Text]

**FIVE** coloured members of the President's Council this week rejected a suggestion by the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, that an interim advisory body be established to fill the vacuum left by the abolition of the Coloured Persons' Representative Council (CRC).

Instead, they told Mr Heunis that the President's Council must aim for direct provincial and parliamentary representation for all the peoples of South Africa.

The CRC was abolished by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, early last year after a unanimous resolution passed at the last session of the CRC in 1979 and a subsequent meeting Mr Botha had with the Labour Party officials in November 1979.

The five members who discussed the issue with Mr Heunis at his own request in Cape Town this week were: Mr Les du Preez, former chairman (Speaker) of the CRC; Dr Frank Quint, former chief inspector of schools in the Department of Internal Relations (Coloured Affairs); the Rev Chris April, former chairman of the George race relations committee; Mr S B Mentor, a Boksburg businessman and Dr Ghossein Mohamed, a Cape Town medical practitioner and director of companies.

At a similar meeting last week members of the Labour Party also told Mr Heunis that they were not prepared to consider any interim body and reiterated the party's policy of one man, one vote in a unitary structure "as a basis for negotiation".

The Government is now faced with an opinion split on the issue among coloured members of the President's Council.

### Support

While the five President's Council members who met Mr Heunis this week rejected the idea of an interim body, two other members, Mr Lofty Adams and Mr Sonny Leon, support it.

Mr Adams is national leader of the Congress of the People (Cope), a national self-help organisation geared to work for the socio-economic upliftment of the coloured people.

The five council members are believed to have told Mr Heunis that they would not support the idea of a substitute body for the CRC and were not in favour of Mr Heunis's proposal for regional liaison committees or the suggestion of an

all-appointed interim liaison committee.

They suggested, instead, that the Government use the existing Community for Race Relations committee of the President's Council, of which Mr Punt Janson is chairman, as an interim forum through which to channel the political and socio-economic problems of the coloured people.

Later, the same day, the Prime Minister and Mr Heunis, together held discussions on the issue with 10 members of Cope, led by Mr Adams, the former chief whip of the Labour Party and member of the science committee of the President's Council.

Members of the Cope delegation were: Mr Joe Pinetown, Mr Maurice Lewis and Mr Cecil Kippen (a liaison officer with the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information), all from Durban; two former Labour Party members, Mr Donald Cairncross from Port Elizabeth and Mr Eric le Fleur from Knysna. The Cape Town delegates included former Freedom Party member, Mr Willie Meyer, Mr S Isaacs, Mr Dawood Adams, Mr Dennis de la Cruz and Mr Pieter Marais, a Cape Town civic leader.

Former Labour Party leader, Mr Sonny Leon, a member of the constitutional committee of the President's Council, and an executive member of Cope, did not attend the meeting with Mr Botha.

This week's meeting with Mr Botha followed a May 22 meet-



ing between Mr Heunis, Cope and the conservative Freedom Party led by Mr Charles Julius of Port Elizabeth.

Both Cope and the Freedom Party rejected Mr Heunis's idea of establishing regional liaison committees, but were in favour of a fully appointed interim liaison committee, which could also have on it officials of Mr Heunis's Department of Internal Affairs and would serve as a link between the coloured community and Government.

The Government's anxiety over the position of the coloured people was first raised in the President's Council by the chairman of the Committee for Community Relations, Mr Punt Janson, former Minister of Sport and Recreation, council sources say.

The Government seems to have less of a headache with the Indian community.

### **Polls**

At a meeting with top members of the South African Indi-

an Council (SAIC) on Monday in Pretoria, it was agreed that South African Indians would go to the polls on November 4 this year to elect a SAIC.

This council would operate until the President's Council found another plan.

The SAIC executive members who met Mr Heunis on Monday in Pretoria included its chairman, Mr A Rajbansi and Exco members Mr J B Patel, Mr Yunus Mooli, Mr H Cassiem and Mr Ismail Mayet.

Also in the Government's team were Mr Pen Kotze, Minister of Community Development and State Auxiliary Services, his deputy, Mr Frik Badenhorst, and the Director-General of Community Development, Mr Louis Fouche.

The Indian delegation was given the assurance by the Government that more land for the building of houses would be made available soon for Indians in Natal, Transvaal and the Cape Province.



## MEETING PROPOSED TO HALT FEUDING OF BLACK GROUPS

## Black Consciousness, 'Democratic' Groups

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 24 Jun 81 p 4

[Article by Ameen Akhalwaya]

[Text]

SENIOR black politicians, concerned about the prospect of further divisions in their ranks, are planning to call a meeting to halt the feuding between black consciousness (BC) bodies and nonracial "democratic" groups.

The chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, Dr Nthato Motlana, said this week: "Moves are afoot to nip this unnecessary conflict in the bud."

He said he would approach the general secretary of the SA Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu — "who is apolitical in this regard" — to chair or convene such a meeting.

"We are confident that this unnecessary conflict will come to an end," Dr Motlana said.

Until now, the BC bodies have been at loggerheads with Chief Gatsha Buthelesi's Inkatha movement.

The simmering conflict between the BC bodies and the "democratic" groups boiled over during a June 18 commemoration service in Lenasia, Johannesburg, at the weekend.

BC believes in practising black exclusivity as a means to an "anti-racist" end, while the "democratic" groups, which have the Freedom Charter as a rallying point, believe all "democrats", irrespective of race, can work together.

At the Lenasia meeting the Congress of SA Students (Cosas) and the Azanian Students' Organisation (Azaso) were particularly critical of the BC groups, whose major political vehicle is the Azanian People's Organisation (Apopo).

Reacting to Dr Motlana's statement, Azapo's publicity secretary, Mr George Wauchope, said Azapo would attend the planned meeting.

An executive member of Azaso, Mr Reavell Nkondo, said his organisation and Cosas were aware of attempts to set up a meeting. "But there are a few technical hitches. Both Azaso and Cosas had broken off relations with Azapo until Mr Curtis Nkondo was reinstated," he added.

He was referring to Azapo's suspension of Mr Nkondo, its president, more than a year ago, for allegedly acting contrary to the organisation's principles and policies. Mr Curtis

Nkondo was later banned by the Government.

But Mr Reavell Nkondo said Azaso and Cosas would discuss the matter with their constituencies before making a decision on attending the planned meeting.

"I want to stress that, in principle, we have always been open to the unity of black people in the struggle."

"Before our blow-up with them, we had asked Azapo and Mwasa (Media Workers' Association of SA) to sit with us on the Anti-Republic Ad-Hoc Committee, but they refused," he added.

Dr Motlana said he agreed with the Azapo vice-president, Mr Sefako Nyaka, that the people who laid down their lives in 1978 did not belong to a particular political party.

Mr Nyaka told a June 18 meeting in Soweto at the weekend that black unity at this stage of the struggle was a cardinal requirement.

"The only people who are enjoying the sordid exhibition of mud-slinging are in Pretoria, and... they are not sparing any efforts in fanning the flames of division among the black nation," he said.

## Buthelezi vs Tutu

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 23 Jun 81 p 2

[Text]

**A SUGGESTION** by Bishop Desmond Tutu that Chief Gatsha Buthelezi could become the black leader of South Africa if he stepped "out of the bantustan set-up" was greeted with derisive laughter at the annual conference of Inkatha in Ulundi at the weekend.

Bishop Tutu, the secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches, made the suggestion in a letter to Chief Buthelezi in which he also withdrew a statement he made earlier this year that he (Chief Buthelezi) was a collaborator.

When details about the Bishop's letter were read out to the 1000 people at the

conference there was derisive laughter and calls of "we don't want that" and "he is a fool".

It took several minutes before the crowd settled down, and their loud cries of "never" when Chief Buthelezi asked whether his leadership role had come from "bantustans".

"I hope that those loud messages will reach the ears of the Bishop in Khotso House," Chief Buthelezi said.

Chief Buthelezi told the delegates that it was incomprehensible to him how a man like Bishop Tutu could use a term linked to the hated and derogatory term "bantus" to describe his leadership role.

He said he had a mandate from his people to serve in the KwaZulu administra-

tion for a specific purpose. He also repeated that the African National Congress leadership, including the late Chief Albert Luthuli and the secretary general, Mr. Walter Sisulu, had encouraged him to accept his traditional leadership role.

"I do not know what he is talking about when he says that I must get out from what he disparagingly refers to as the bantustan set-up."

The prize he holds out for me is that if that happened I would be crowned by him as the black leader of South Africa. This suggestion is quite intriguing in the light of many utterances of the Bishop as to who the leaders are and who will run South Africa in five years' time. Chief Buthelezi said.

CSO: 4700/175

AUSTRALIA CHIDED ON ITS OWN RACIAL POLICY

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 23 Jun 81 p 14

[Editorial: "Now It Is Getting To Know How It Feels"]

[Text] Against the background of Australia's repeated attacks on South Africa and its continued efforts to scuttle the planned Springbok tour of New Zealand, South Africans cannot be blamed if they are paying more attention to the storm which is brewing in Australia, over a mission by the World Council of Churches, and with more interest than would usually be the case.

The mission, which is investigating racism in Australia, has, according to one of its officials, come up with the stiff accusation that Australia is following a policy of genocide against its aborigines and in so doing is putting the squeeze on Australia's Prime Minister Malcom Fraser's credibility when he protests South Africa's racial policy.

Several Australian spokesmen have reacted angrily to the accusations. Two premiers of Australia's member states have refused to allow the mission to be heard because it came to Australia with preconceived views. One of them called the mission "a communist front."

How often has South Africa found itself in such a situation? But when South Africa protests against blatant interference in its domestic affairs and the blind condemnation by people with preconceived views, or by the communist front, its protests usually fall on deaf ears.

Would it be too much to ask that Australia, which now knows itself how it feels to endure what South Africa must endure so often, show more understanding from now on when South Africa gets this kind of treatment? It could make a start right now by putting an end to its foolish opposition to the Springbok tour.

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CSO: 4701/7

## MEASURES TO IMPROVE BLACK HOUSING INADEQUATE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 23 Jun 81 p 28

[Editorial: Black Housing: Clear Away the Blockages"]

**(Text)** **S**OUTH AFRICA'S urban black housing situation is in a mis-managed mess — with only a few recent signs that its state of crisis is being meaningfully tackled. This is the sobering message that emerges from four articles in The Star (the last of them appearing today) which examined the problem in depth.

Consider the present shortage: at least 70 000 houses in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging area alone. Present building programmes hardly scratch the surface of the backlog, let alone keep up with the yearly natural increase. Since the much heralded 99-year leasehold scheme was launched in 1978 only 1 000-plus leases have been registered in the whole country.

Within the next 19 years two million — repeat, 2 000 000 — black homes will be needed at a cost of R20 000-million. Some Government officials and black leaders consider the task as impossible.

Nothing is impossible but the social and political implications are immense. So much so that after years of silence top administrators such as Mr Louis Rono are starting to speak up loudly about the red tape that hampers their task. The stumbling-block is not only bureaucracy but also lingering attitudes of the past. It was the dead hand of Verwoerd's apartheid which saw blacks as 'temporary sojourners' in the

townships, which so vastly aggravated the problem from the 1950s. (Example: in 1968 the Government put a virtual freeze on housing development in Soweto, apart from hostels. Instead, a crazy scheme was proposed whereby part of kwaZulu would serve as a black dormitory for Johannesburg with black workers commuting to their families every weekend.)

Only recently has the logjam in Soweto begun to be broken. But to eliminate it effectively will require various things, such as:

- The involvement of private enterprise and the individual in the task of providing housing — which calls for more efficiency and less red tape.

- The sanctioning of unorthodox building methods and housing philosophies such as site-and-service schemes or "controlled squatting".

- Above all, the clearing away of obstructive debris of the past, such as attitudes which still impede progress from the very top of the Department of Community Development.

There is no way to turn back the clock, no way to halt the flow of the country's most productive and enterprising black people to the cities. Instead of pretending the problem is not there it must be met head-on. The well-being of all South Africans demands this.

## POOR TRANSPORTATION MAIN OBSTACLE TO EXPORT TRADE

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 21 Jun 81 p 20

(Article by Norman Chandler)

(Text)

BECAUSE goods cannot get through, due to the lack of transport routes to the rest of Africa, South African trade was hit in the first quarter of this year.

Trade with the rest of the world — especially with Africa, said to be the top developing market — dropped by a significant 18 percent, according to figures released this week.

It is the first time in several years that trade has declined, as shown by statistics compiled by the Department of Customs and Excise.

The biggest shock has been in South Africa's trade with Africa.

The South African Foreign Trade Organisation's expert on African trade, Miss Sally Gallagher, says the reasons behind the decline are lack of transport routes.

"I do not believe there is any lessening of trade between South Africa and Africa ... it is only because goods cannot get through that our export figures have shown such a sharp drop.

"Something is going to have to be done — and done quickly — if South Africa wants to maintain the momentum in Africa.

The routes through Zimbabwe — both rail and road — are clogged. As a result, Zimbabwe has had to turn to Beira, in Mozambique, in order to get its imports," she said.

Miss Gallagher estimated that 30 percent of Zimbabwe's imports were now coming through the northern Mozambique port.

It was only last December that Safto told its members in the monthly publication Export Trends that growth in exports to Africa continued to dominate the market picture.

Experts now believe that the Government would have "got the message" from the latest figures that trade routes needed to be kept clear.

South African trade with Europe showed a six percent drop for the January 1 to March 31 period, while there was a 15 percent cut in trade with the Americas.

There is also a drop in trade with Asia (four percent) and with Oceania — which includes New Zealand and Australia — where the figure is six percent.

## Recession

The fall-off in trade with countries other than those in Africa was blamed on world recession, although it appeared the contribution of merchandise exports to the overall trade statistics had remained about the same as in previous quarterly figures.

Ships and aircraft stores (seven percent), unclassified goods (23 percent), and total merchandise (eight percent) all showed a decline.

With the other figures added, it meant trade was down 18 percent for the three months.

South Africa's total exports for the period came to R5 780.3-million.

However, the vital fresh produce and machinery and equipment sections increased by 11 percent, continuing a trend noticeable for some time, experts said.

## FUEL PRICE INCREASES ANNOUNCED, EXPLAINED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Jul 81 p 13

[Text] THE RETAIL price of petrol and diesel oil would be increased by six cents a litre from today, the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr F W de Klerk, confirmed in Pretoria at the weekend.

At the same time, Mr De Klerk announced the extension of selling hours of fuel on Saturdays to 6 pm.

Other increases are: illuminating paraffin by 5,2 c a litre, power paraffin by 5,1 c a litre and jet fuel by 5,9 c a litre.

Mr De Klerk said as a result of circumstances beyond the control of the Government, a stage had been reached where an increase in the price of petroleum products had become inevitable.

**All efforts**

The prices of fuel had not been increased since June, 1979, except in respect of rail tariff increases. All possible efforts had been made to avoid a price increase, or to keep it as low as possible even after two years had elapsed.

The Minister gave the following reasons for the increase.

- The lauded cost, over which the Government had no control and which was made up by the source price of petroleum products,

freight charges and insurance had increased substantially between February and April this year, as a result of the weakening of the exchange ratio between the rand and the American dollar;

- The increase could not again be fully financed by the Equalisation Fund levy as was the case in November, 1979, (2,3c a litre) and on February 6 1980 (5,1c a litre) on petrol and 4,1c a litre on all other petroleum products, and

- The revenue of the State did not make it possible at this stage to cover the price increase from State funds.

"There exists a general impression that there is a surplus of crude oil on the market," Mr De Klerk said.

"This oversupply applies, however, only to the open market, which supplies approximately two to five per cent of the world demand for crude oil.

"Even though the prices of crude oil of some oil producers are tending to stabilise, and even to decrease at this stage, it does not necessarily apply to the sources from where South Africa obtains its crude oil.

**Embargo**

"The availability and the price of crude oil for South Africa were, in addition, influenced by the unofficial embargo by most crude oil producing countries and action by hostile organisations,

aimed at making public methods and channels used to provide South Africa with crude oil," he said.

Mr De Klerk said this had resulted in South Africa paying a premium above the normal current prices in the more stable markets from where the country procured most of its crude oil.

"In order to avoid frequent consecutive price adjustments for the purpose of promoting price stability, an account for the under-and-over recovery has been created, in which the under-and-over-recovery by oil companies on their gross profit margins are being debited or credited."

**Exchange rate**

The weakening of the exchange ratio between the rand and dollar since February 1981, from 1,32 to 1,19 in April 1981 — on which the present calculations were based — had plunged oil companies in an under-recovery position.

This position had deteriorated gradually and has been borne by the companies ever since. The companies had built up a substantial cumulative under-recovery and provision had to be made, as was customary, for the recovering of the under-recovery.

The price increase of six cents a litre on petrol was made up as follows:

- Unit under-recovery (mainly as a result of the



weakening of the exchange rate) . . . 3.3 c per litre;

● Factor needed to recover the under-recovery to the end of the year . . . 1.3c a litre;

● General Sales Tax . . . 0.2c a litre;

● Retail margin adjustment . . . 0.05c a litre; and

● Equalisation Fund levy . . . 1.16c a litre.

The exchange rate ratio concerned had further weakened to 1.12 last Thursday, Mr De Klerk said.

The Equalisation Fund had been created to cover the crude oil premiums paid by South Africa to absorb, where possible, fluctuations in fuel prices and to contribute to the Government's financing of Sasol III.

The fund had succeeded in preventing, on two occasions, justifiable price increases. This time, the fund would not bear the brunt of the full increase, because financing the previous price increases had substantially depleted it.

In addition, the fund had to make larger disbursements since April 1, this year, to finance Sasol III in accordance with the original scheduled financing programme.

Mr De Klerk said the Government had given in-depth attention to the possibility of using duty revenue to partially cushion the price increase because the upward price adjustment of fuel was inevitably inflationary.

He emphasised that only a portion of the excise duty of petrol (6.4 percent of the new retail price on the Reef) was earmarked for the State Revenue Fund. The remain-

der was specifically allocated to objectives from which the fuel consumer would benefit.

Use of the portion not paid into the Revenue Fund was not feasible at present because the amount which could be used would necessarily have had to be financed from alternative tax sources to provide for the Government's financial needs.

This was a measure which, in the opinion of experts consulted, could be more inflationary than the increases themselves, Mr De Klerk said.

The decrease in the price adjustment by a concession from excise duty would not bring about meaningful reduction in the effect of the price adjustment on the rate of inflation. The reason was that most diesel oil applied for productive purposes already had a discount on excise and would not be affected by such a concession.

Mr De Klerk said most of the excise duties on petrol had been allocated to specific objectives. Income derived from it would have to be collected in another manner from motorists.

Examples of these were: 2.354c a litre for the National Road fund; 0.220c a litre for strategic stockpiling; 0.055c a litre for financing the prevention of oil pollution; and 3.725c a litre for financing Sasol II, which were being collected.

He said the Government was concerned about the effect the price increase would have on the inflation rate.

"It was, therefore, decided

to use funds from the Equalisation Fund to limit the price increase on diesel oil for consumers who buy diesel oil directly from the oil companies to 6.0c a litre instead of passing the full 7.2c a litre increase — which was indeed justifiable — on to the consumer."

When he announced increased speed limits in March this year he had pointed out that in any future amendment to the fuel conservation measures the Government would give priority to the extension of selling hours.

"In order to make it easier for the public to obtain fuel, and as a result of the higher productivity which would result from the extensions of fuel-selling hours, the Government decided to extend the fuel-selling hours on Saturdays to 6 pm with effect from July 11, 1981," Mr De Klerk said.

This concession should not be construed as though South Africa no longer had problems with obtaining crude oil, Mr De Klerk said.

It was of the utmost importance that motorists should use fuel as sparingly as possible. For example, by curtailing trips by 10 percent, motorists could absorb the increased prices.

"I also want to use this opportunity to once again, appeal to motorists to eliminate all unnecessary trips and to observe the speed limits," he said.

He thanked traffic inspectors for "the way in which they assist with the application of the speed limits."

## BRIEFS

**BAN ON INDIAN LEADER**--The Government's crackdown on the leadership of the Natal Indian Congress continued this week when a stringent five-year banning and house arrest order was imposed on the NIC president, Mr George Sewpersadh. Unmarried, Mr Sewpersadh, 45, first banned between 1973 and 1978 when he was prevented from attending gatherings, was served extensive new orders on Tuesday, confining him to his home between 6pm and 6am on weekdays, and throughout weekends and public holidays. He is also confined to the Durban-Pinetown-Inanda area, although he is allowed to continue practising as an attorney at his office in Verulam, north of Durban. The banning coincides with the revival in the past two years of the NIC, which has been in the forefront of a number of campaigns: against increased rents and rates in Natal, against the Government-created SA Indian Council (SAIC) and against Republic Day festivities. (Excerpts) (Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 25 Jun 81 p 8)

**REPORT ON EDUCATION**--The urgently awaited report on education in South Africa -- expected to be one of the most "explosive" papers yet--will be tabled in Parliament next month, shortly after the Budget. The report, which has caused endless speculation in official education circles, is expected to be about 100 pages long. It would be tabled in August, and would be backed by the reports of 18 work committees which had studied in depth the state of education over the past year, an education spokesman said. The powerful Transvaalse Onderwysersvereniging this week expressed misgivings about the investigative methods of the Human Science Research Council--but promised continued cooperation. Professor Hennie Mareé, chairman of the association, said the body had been given the undertaking that the investigation would be on "parallel" basis when dealing with the education of other races. But indications suggested the investigation had been tackled on an "integrated" basis. If this was the case, the relevant authorities would in time be called to account by the teaching profession, he said. (by Keith Abendroth) (Text) (Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Jul 81 p 11)

**SEAT FOR DE VILLIERS**--South Africa's newly-appointed Ambassador to the Netherlands, Dr D A Kotze, has apparently been given the post in order to create an opening for the Minister of Industry, Commerce and Tourism, Dr Dawie de Villiers, who is still without a constituency. Dr Kotze was Piketberg's recently elected MP. Cape Nationalist MP's said yesterday Dr Kotze's appointment as Netherlands Ambassador came as a complete surprise and they could see no other reason for the move but to provide a strong NP seat for Dr De Villiers. (Excerpt) (Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 4 Jul 81 p 3)

**CISKEI RULING ON PARTIES--**Zwelitsha--The Ciskei Legislative Assembly yesterday unanimously passed a motion barring the registration of a political party with less than 10 000 members. The motion, tabled by the Chief Minister, Chief Lennox Sebe, said any party with a membership of less than 10 000 would automatically be stripped of the title of a party and be regarded as a faction. "The government does not fear the activities of an opposition. But then it must be a substantial opposition capable of speaking on behalf of a relevant section of the population. The minimum level of 10 000 voters will establish a sensible minimum for a new party to aspire to." He said Ciskei was being threatened by forces outside her borders who sought to "bring down the government" and "sow chaos" in the interest of a political ideology which had been rejected by the Western world. "These people have at their disposal considerable funds and political expertise and are ruthless insofar as the means they are willing to employ." [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Jul 81 p 9]

**CRITICISM OF SACC--**The central representative body of nearly 900 independent, orthodox Black churches--claiming to represent 2,5 million Black Christians--has strongly condemned and rejected the SA Council of Churches. Meeting at Guguletu, Cape Town, the Reformed Independent Churches Association unanimously decided yesterday to call on the State to investigate the SACC as an "affected organisation." The chairman of the conference, the Rev Ezekiel Mokoena of Soweto, said from Cape Town the body had taken the stand because after 11 years of existence, it felt all Blacks should be "warned" against the SACC and its "Socialisation" of the Gospel. It had been decided to write to president Reagan and other Heads of State disassociating the association's members from the SACC. It had also been unanimously decided to state publicly that the association was strongly opposed to the call for sanctions and boycotts against South Africa. The conference rejected totally and finally any claim by the SACC, the World Council of Churches, and office bearers of the bodies, to speak on behalf of all Blacks in South Africa. [Excerpts] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 6 Jul 81 p 12]

**DECREASE IN FERRO-ALLOY PRODUCTION--**Ferro-alloy production in the first four months of the year is down by more than a quarter--another indication of the European recession's impact on South Africa's exports. A survey by the Steel and Engineering Industries Federation of South Africa (Seifsa) shows that the January-April output of South African steel mills was 2,1% down on the same period a year ago. Ferro-alloy manufacturing industries are particularly export-sensitive, and their output in April was 114 000 tons, which leaves this year's January-April output aggregate at 409 800, 25,8% less than the 552 000 tons produced in January-April 1980. Falling domestic demand combined with the export fall-off to hit the output of private foundries over the same period this year. Steel casting output from private foundries in April was 10 200 tons, leaving this year's January-April tonnage 14,2% down on the same period in 1980. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 23 Jun 81 p 15]

**SHORTAGE OF PRISONS STAFF--**The Prisons Department has lost trained personnel at the rate of almost 200 a month in the first five months of this year--but it is confident the situation has not yet reached crisis proportions. A spokesman for the department confirmed yesterday there is at present a personnel shortage of 9,4% in the service. Most of the vacancies are for trained or semi-trained staff. On January 1 this year, there were 1 292 posts vacant and despite an effective recruitment programme, vacancies stood at 1 586 by the beginning of this month.

In January, out of the department's 9 113 posts available for whites, there were 1 110 vacancies and out of the 5 912 posts for blacks, 5 777 were filled. In the posts reserved for coloureds, however, only 47 staff were required to bring the total up to the required 1 842. During the first five months of the year, 671 new staff were recruited. In the same period a total of 965 trained staff had left the service. This means replacements are being made at an average rate of 134 a month while the resignation rate works out at an average of 193 a month. (Excerpts) [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 22 Jun 81 p 2]

SHIPPING TO FAR EAST--Tokyo--The seven-line consortium starting integrated container and conventional liner services from the Far East to South Africa in December may find it necessary to add another large container liner in two or three years to meet growing cargo demand. This forecast has been made by Mr Keizo Muranaka, director of the liner department in Mitsui OSK Lines, one of the seven companies in the shipping conference, which also includes Safmarine. The conference is to start a fully-containerized "Safari Service," with an eventually planned fleet of five full container ships to link Japan, South-East Asia and South Africa. This has been decided based on a predicted three to five percent growth in container demand in fiscal 1982. However, according to Muranaka: "We might have been too cautious in our predictions. Depending on cargo availability, we may find it necessary to deploy another large container on the route within two or three years." Official figures have just been released showing that in calendar 1980, conference carryings of container and noncontainer cargo from the Far East to South Africa totalled 1 190 000 tons, up 49 percent from the previous year. The sharp increase was because of South Africa's economic upturn, said the trade report. A big contributor were active Japanese exports, which rose 65 percent to 840 000 tons, from 510 000 tons in 1979. (Text) [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 22 Jun 81 p 23]

CSD: 4/10/175

## BRIEFS

**GOVERNMENT ACCUSED OF TORTURE**--Kampala, 2 Jul (AFP)--The Kampala newspaper MUNSISI today accused the Ugandan Government of violating human rights through illegal detentions and the torture of Opposition Party members. The paper, owned by the Opposition Democratic Party (ODP), charged that many innocent people were being held in police cells, military barracks, the government's Nile mansion office and residential complex in Kampala, and in the ill-famed former headquarters of ousted dictator Idi Amin's notorious state research bureau in Nakawero. Many of these detainees have not seen light for six months, and for some, even their relatives have no way of knowing whether they are still alive, the newspaper said. It criticized the government's handling of the Ombaci incident last week, in which 60 people died when government troops attacked a mission station in west Nile, and called for a full-scale commission of inquiry including inhuman conditions and fate of the west Nile people. The paper also attacked the arrest of four opposition politicians, now remanded for trial on separate charges of treason, murder and inciting the people against the government. Three of the M.P.s are due to appear in court on Wednesday next week for a new remand hearing. [Text] [AB021502 Paris AFP in English 1410 GMT 2 Jul 81]

**FRENCH AID**--The French Government has granted Uganda 3.8 million francs in supplementary financial aid. The money will cover the cost of transporting from Mombasa to Kampala the equipment bought by Uganda Railways Corporation (URC) through an earlier French financial aid of 100 million French francs. The agreement was signed by the permanent secretary of transport, Mr Bangirana, in the presence of the managing director of the URC, Mr Ataker Ejalu; the French commercial attaché to Uganda, Mr (Tirman); and the head of French railways [words indistinct], who is attached to URC, Mr (Jacob). [Excerpt] [Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 2 Jul 81 EA]

AFRIC 1/200/140



## FOREIGN AFFAIRS MINISTER PAYS TRIBUTE TO MALAWI

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 8 Jul 81 p 1

[Text]

**FOREIGN AFFAIRS Minister, Professor Lameck Goma, has paid tribute to Malawi for the tremendous successes it has scored in the field of self-reliance under the leadership of Life President Kamuzu Banda.**

Speaking on Monday night at a reception to mark Malawi's 17th independence anniversary held at the residence of that country's High Commissioner to Zambia, Mr Javin Itimu, Prof. Goma said Malawi provided an excellent example of a country whose belief in and practice of self-reliance had paid dividends.

"Under the able and dedicated leadership of Life President Kamuzu Banda, Malawi has scored tremendous successes in the development and progress of the country through hard work and self-reliance," he said.

The minister said in many developing countries, self-reliance could be substantially increased through broad co-operation with other developing countries.

Zambia's belief in and acceptance of this was demonstrated by her participation in the efforts being made under the Southern African Development Co-operation Conference (SADCC).

He reiterated his earlier appeal that Malawi and Zambia should make full use of the bonds of friendship existing between them and should co-operate to the maximum ex-

tent possible to remove the obstacles in their forward march to secure development and progress of the two countries and peoples.

Prof. Goma said both Zambians and Malawians had the will and the courage to struggle hard in order to improve the general conditions of their lives.

In reply, Mr Itimu said Malawi continued to enjoy good relations with Zambia and all the neighbouring countries.

And as a peace-loving nation, Malawi would like to see the whole of Africa be fully independent and economically self-reliant.

"My country looks to the day when Namibia will join our club of independent states in this region. Malawi strongly believes that our destiny as a region lies in meaningful regional co-operation and good neighbourliness," he said.

Mr Itimu said the fact that the next SADCC conference would be held in Malawi was an indication of his country's belief in regional co-operation "and we shall participate fully in all activities that bring development and therefore prosperity to the region."



MRS SOKO VISITS MIYANDA, SAYS HIS CONDITION NOW GOOD

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 5 Jul 81 p 1

/Text/ The condition of detained former Zambia Army Brigadier-General Godfrey Miyanda who went on hunger strike at Kabwe's Maximum Prison on June 10 is now good, his sister Mrs Margaret Soko, said in Lusaka yesterday.

Mrs Soko, wife of Central Committee Member and head of the Industrial Participatory Democracy (IPD) Mr Shadreck Soko, said she last visited her brother on Tuesday and he was "all right and a bit happy."

She said that Gen Miyanda ended the hunger strike seven days after she had taken food to him at the prison. "The hunger strike lasted for seven days because we did not know where he had been taken," Mrs Soko said.

Gen Miyanda, who was among 13 people committed to the High Court for summary trial on treason charges when they appeared before a Lusaka magistrate court on May 28, was transferred from Lusaka Central Prison to Kabwe together with Mr Deogratious Syimba.

Mrs Soko later describes his condition as 'serious' and that it was likely to deteriorate as there were indications that he would continue the fast.

Later, Home Affairs Minister Mr Frederick Chomba admitted that Gen Miyanda had refused to eat for a few days, but denied that the detained general was on hunger strike.

Mr Chomba said in a statement that the detainee was in good health and was visited by a doctor several times. He was also taking exercises to keep fit. Doctors had confirmed that he was in good health.

Mrs Soko said yesterday that when she, her father and sister visited the detained relative they were satisfied he was properly being looked after.

Two people are allowed to visit Miyanda at the prison a week.

CSO: 4700/177

## SOKO SAYS MEASURES BEING WORKED OUT TO GIVE MORE POWER TO WORKS COUNCILS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Jul 81 p 1

**[Excerpt] THE Industrial Participatory Democracy is working out measures to give more power to works councils.**

Member of the Central Committee in charge of the IPD Mr Shadreck Soko said this when he addressed members of management, works councils, Party committees and works committees at Contract Haulage.

This was necessary because most works councils were not effective at the moment to warrant active participation of workers in the affairs of their undertakings.

Mr Soko's announcement comes in the wake of attacks by various people on the Industrial Relations Act that it does not give workers a say in decision-making because it "merely scratches the surface" on the issue.

Last month chairman of the Law Association of Zambia Mr Roger Chongwe, who is a member of the Industrial Relations Court, said works councils now were powerless to effectively participate in decision-making because there was no legal entitlement.

"It is clear from the foregoing that these powers conferred on the works councils by the Act are not enough to justify the term industrial democracy, as the works councils are merely presented with a fait accompli by the management."

Head of industrial relations unit at the President's Citizenship College near Kabwe Miss Mary Nguvu in May urged the Government to redraft the Act, saying it was impotent in its present form.

She said this in a nine-page paper she presented to the regional trade union seminar organised by the International Federation of Planning and Agricultural Workers in Salisbury.

Yesterday Mr Soko said in Lusaka:

"However, I should mention that my department has identified the faults which have contributed to the weakness of most works councils and remedial measures are being taken to rectify the situation."

He urged works councils to prepare themselves for more responsibilities soon and called on managements to accept that democratic control of industry had come to stay.

Lack of workers' participation in decision-making in affairs affecting them was one of the causes of disharmony in our industries.

## GOVERNMENT PLANNING TO ABOLISH AFC, CFC

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 5 Jul 81 p 7

**[Excerpt]** THE Government and the Rural Development Corporation have worked out a programme to scrap the Agricultural Finance Company and the Cattle Finance Company following the establishment of the Agricultural Development Bank.

The programme will be spread over three years and implementation would begin next year.

Informed sources told the *Sunday Times* that this was contained in the recommendations presented to Minister of Agriculture and Water Development Mr Unia Mwila by a four-man team of American consultants who had been looking into the establishment of the bank.

The bank was created by an Act of Parliament in 1979 with a proposed nominal capital of K75 million and was to start operations early last year.

Mr Mwila last week announced in the *Government Gazette* in a statutory instrument that bank would soon come into operation.

However, sources within the RDC said the administrative machinery to set up the bank was non-existent.

"It was presumptuous for the minister to make such an announcement. There is yet no staff and the general manager for the bank has not yet been recruited."

The bank would be administered for the Government by the corporation which would have the controlling shares.

Its functions would include providing loans or other credits to any person or company, local authorities or any other institutions approved by the board of directors.

RDC sources said the two biggest companies within the corporation, the AFC and the CFC would be scrapped when the bank became operational.

The sources described this as a "tricky and sensitive operation" which would be carried out gradually over a three-year period.

It is understood that the American consultants have presented to the Government a detailed plan on how this

programme could be implemented without far-reaching economic and political repercussions.

Both the AFC and CFC are responsible for administering loans to farmers throughout the country to boost food production.

Last year financial demand by farmers was K40 million.

The Government allocated only K6 million to the RDC which was not enough to meet demands.

## INDIAN MINISTER SAYS ZAMBIAN AGREEMENTS WILL BE IMPLEMENTED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 4 Jul 81 p 5

**[Excerpt] INDIAN experts are expected in the country soon to pave way for the establishment of small-scale industries.**

This was said yesterday by visiting Indian Foreign Minister, Mr Narasinha Rao who pledged his country's commitment to honour all bilateral agreements signed with Zambia.

Mr Rao was speaking on arrival in Lusaka to attend the Non-Aligned Movement mediatory meeting seeking an early and lasting solution to the Iran-Iraq war.

The committee is composed of foreign ministers of Zambia, India, Cuba and representatives of the Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO) who are already in the country for talks. He was welcomed by Foreign Affairs Minister Professor Lameck Goma.

### Geared

Mr Rao described the relations between India and Zambia as excellent adding that his country was geared to implement "whatever agreements" were signed in Lusaka.

"An expert team to follow up the establishment of the small-scale industries in Zambia will come soon. There should be no difficulty

in that because whatever was agreed upon will be implemented."

Last month President Kaunda told Indian President Sanjiva Reddy at a State dinner in his honour that New Delhi had offered Zambia a loan of more than K25 million to buy equipment for developing projects.

Addressing Indians at the Hindu hall Mr Reddy said his nationals should feel free to participate in the development of small-scale industries to generate economic growth and employment opportunities in Zambia.

During Mr Reddy's visit, the two countries signed a number of agreements in various fields of cooperation including the need to establish a commission for the economic and technical co-operation.

Last May Indian development commission minister in-charge of small-scale industries Dr Ram Vepa led a five-man delegation to look into ways his country could help Zambia's development of small-scale industries.

Mr Rao said yesterday President Kaunda's visit to India in August last year was a testimony that relations between the two nations were cordial.

## REPORT NOTES PARASTATALS' INVESTMENTS FOR 1981

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Jul 81 p 2

Text

THE total planned investment by parastatal companies this year is K430 million in various sectors of the country's economy.

According to the Third National Development Plan for 1981 recently released, parastatals will contribute K54.5 million from their own resources and through local and foreign borrowings to this year's investment.

The Government's contribution from the capital Budget is K35.1 million.

The report noted that the actual investment undertaken last year was much less than the planned investment.

In the 1980 annual plan, parastatal companies were expected to undertake a total

investment of about K400 million.

But according to the information so far furnished to the National Commission for Development Planning, the actual investment by parastatals in 1980 was K337 million, indicating a performance of 71 per cent as compared with the actual investment.

But the report says some companies have not submitted actual investment undertaken in 1980 and noted that the position was likely to improve when full data became available.

The major factor contributing to the shortfall in parastatal investment was in their foreign borrowings to finance foreign exchange costs of their projects.

Another factor which contributed to the shortfall in actual investment was the scarcity of local funds as

well as short supply of materials in the domestic market.

For instance, the two mining companies were expected to undertake an investment of K190 million in 1980 but they actually implemented an investment of K172 million.

Their performance was much higher than the overall performance. The major shortfall occurred in the investment undertaken by parastatal companies.

As against a planned investment of K75 million, the actual investment undertaken by these companies came to K47 million — a performance rate of 64 per cent," says the report.

The parastatal investment in housing and real estates was much lower. As against a plan of K40 million, actual investment in this sector was only K17 million.

## DIRECT ZAMBIA-GDR FLIGHTS 'SEEM UNLIKELY'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Jul 81 p 2

[Text]

INTRODUCTION of direct flights between Zambia and East Germany seems unlikely to take place after all.

Last January former Power, Transport and Communications minister General Kingsley Chinkuli said limited traffic between the two countries was delaying introduction of the flights.

And GDR charge d'affaires in Lusaka Mr Uwe Zeise said yesterday when asked for progress he had not heard "anything about it."

"There are no flights between the two countries. Whether these will be established and when, I cannot say because the matter is between Zambia Airways and Interflug, the GDR national airline."

Zambia Airways officials could not be reached for comment and efforts to talk to Power, Transport and Commu-

nications Minister Mr Rajah Kunda, failed.

Mr Zeise said he would try to contact Zambia Airways and Interflug officials for information on the establishment of direct links.

Last year Mr Zeise said plans were underway for an air traffic agreement between Interflug and Zambia Airways.

A Zambia Airways delegation was sent to East Berlin to discuss the introduction of flights which were expected to be launched before the end of last year.

According to General Chinkuli, the air services agreement was signed in East Germany on August 23.

He said because of limited traffic the two countries had agreed not to start flights now.

But he said they had agreed to review the situation from time to time.

In the meantime, the two airlines had resolved to have connections at certain points, Interflug at Rome and Zambia Airways at Larnaca, Cyprus.

GDR has air links with several African countries including Ethiopia, Mozambique, Angola, Algeria and Sudan.



## YUGOSLAV FIRM BIDS ON RAILWAYS ELECTRIFICATION PROJECT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Jul 61 p 1

Article by Robby Makaya

**[Z]** INERGOINVEST, a Yugoslav company which designs and constructs power and industrial plants, has declared interest in the proposed project to electrify Zambia Railways and has offered credit facilities if it clinches the deal.

The company is also interested in carrying out projects in various fields such as rural electrification, mining, setting up of an oil recycling and fertilizer plants and participating in the operation food programme.

Energoinvest has been involved in Zambia for the past 11 years and constructed many transmission lines and a sub-station.

Vice-president of Energoinvest — the commercial subsidiary of Energoinvest — Mr. Dordic Benarovic, said he held discussions in Lusaka with officials of the Ministry of Power, Transport and Communications and Zambia Railways representatives early this year.

His company was awaiting the completion of the feasibility study on the project being financed by the World Bank to bid for the contract when tenders are out.

"We produce most equipment necessary for the electrification of railways. Most firms doing this type of work buy equipment from various sources but we are in a position to supply between 60 to 70 per cent of the total equipment needed for this type of project.

"We are ready to do the job under which all equipment from here will be on credit basis. We are very interested in this project.

"As soon as our railways are electrified Zambia will save a lot of money being spent on importing oil because you have abundant electricity."

The company recently undertook a similar project in Yugoslavia financed by the World Bank.

One factory was producing railway wagons with aluminium bodies, which made them lighter by seven tonnes than the conventional ones and increased the freight carrying capacity.

On operation food production programme launched by President Kaunda, he said the ministries of Power, Transport and Communications and Agriculture and Water Development were considering proposals submitted by his company.

One project discussed is the supply of electricity from the Energoinvest-built power station at Kapiri Mposhi to the Mpingwe wheat scheme in Ndola Rural.

Credit facilities have been

offered for this project.

The firm has made a feasibility study of the development of the electrical network for north-east Zambia.

The study was made free of charge for Zesco which was now considering it. Energoinvest was prepared to finance it if it were implemented.

The company has been constructing transmission lines and sub-stations in Zambia since 1960.

## Sub-stations

Among some of its projects is the Kafue Gorge Leopards Hill line, the Lusitani line from Mpika through the Luangwa valley to Mafwa in Chipata and the Mungu-Kalisto line.

All together it has built 2,100 kilometres of transmission lines and 16 sub-stations at the total cost of K40 million.

Energoinvest is now constructing the Kafue-Serenje line at a cost of K20 million and the K8 million Mpika-Chimwili-Isaka-Nakonde line which has the capacity to export power to Tanzania.

Energoinvest has offered Zesco four scholarships to do masters degree in electrical engineering.

## NCCM DECISION REGARDING MEALIE MEAL SALES SPARKS STRIKES

## Miner's Wives Riot

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 9 Jul 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

THE strike over mealie meal which started in Konkola on Tuesday has spread to Rokana division and police have arrested 32 people, mostly women, for riotous behaviour during the labour unrest.

Chililabombwe police said yesterday 28 miners' wives and four youths were arrested and would appear in court this week.

Police said the people were rounded up for allegedly smashing shop windows and stoning vehicles last Tuesday.

The strike was sparked off by a decision by NCCM management to stop selling mealie meal to miners on credit.

But in Kitwe yesterday the two mining companies RCM and NCCM agreed to review the supply of mealie meal to their divisions.

At a joint meeting held at the Copper Industry Service Bureau it was agreed that the Mineworkers Union of Zambia should urge its striking members to resume work immediately while the matter was being reviewed.

The meeting was attended

by Mr Francis Konde, NCCM managing director and his RCM counterpart Mr David Phiri, MUZ chairman Mr David Mwila, his deputy Mr Timothy Welambwa and Mr Rahmon Sangwe the union's general secretary.

While the officials were discussing the matter Konkola's shafts number one and three were deserted as a large group of miners' wives armed with stones and sticks picketed entry points to ensure no employee reported for work.

Only a few expatriates and Zambians reported for work. There was no violence yesterday.

At Rokana more than 1,000 miners walked out in the afternoon.

Chililabombwe MUZ branch chairman Mr Peter Chewa said miners had a genuine case for striking.

"What remains now is for the company to review the case and deliver the mealie meal to workers so that they can resume work."

Nkana MUZ branch officials refused to be involved in solving the strike because the union had allegedly been let down by management on the mealie meal issue.

Branch chairman Mr Moses Bwalya told about 20 shop stewards from all sections they should refrain from urging the miners to resume work but leave that job to Rokana management.

## Strike Condemned by Nation

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 9 Jul 81 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE Konkola miners' strike over the mealie meal issue is as unfortunate as it is unreasonable.

It is unfortunate in that, like all such strikes, it has spread — out of sympathy — to Kitwe.

The resultant loss in revenue to the mining company, NCCM, and to the nation as a whole, is always astronomically high.

It is unreasonable because it is a wildcat strike. No dispute was declared by the Mineworkers Union of Zambia (MUZ) over the issue. Channels of negotiations have yet to be exhausted.

Because of this the strike stands condemned by the nation as a whole. There is no way in which it could be legitimised.

If anything it shows up for what it is — the result of misinformation, or and perhaps a politically inspired strike.

The question may rightly be asked: is Konkola becoming the hot-bed of industrial and political unrest in Zambia?

It will be recalled that the devastating miners' strike on the Copperbelt over decentralisation started at Konkola. That was last January. The strike then was politically motivated.

The mealie meal issue over which the Konkola miners are on strike, and worse still rioted, is also political.

Why should these wildcat miners' strikes always begin at Konkola? We seriously question the integrity of the leadership of the Konkola branch of the MUZ.

What is more worrying in such issues is the always apparent silence from the MUZ headquarters in Kitwe's lofty Katilungu House.

Three days after the strike-fire started at Konkola, the MUZ headquarters, which should act as a fire brigade, is still very silent over the issue. Is that not condoning illegality?

People must look at the facts in the face. In their joint agreements over the years with MUZ never have the mining companies (NCCM and RCM) committed themselves carte blanche to supplying any essential commodity in short supply.

What they did last month in ensuring mealie meal supplies was completely out of humanitarian reasons, not out of legal or any other obligation. No wonder the Bembas say "uluse lwa-lile nkwaile."

The unreasonable demands of the camel, in

this case the miners, forced the Arab, in this case the mining companies, out of his tent. It is cruel.

Today the miners demand mealie meal on credit. Tomorrow it will be cooking oil. The next day it will be bath and washing soap. Where is it going to end?

At present there is no mealie meal shortage on the Copperbelt. Shops in mining townships are full of the product.

Instead of thanking the mining companies when they stepped in with a stop-gap measure in supplying mealie meal at a time there was an acute shortage of the product on the Copperbelt the Konkola miners now feel it is their right to have mealie meal on credit.

Most probably they are not entirely to blame for that heartless attitude. They have been misinformed by their local union leadership. It is to them they must vent their wrath.

If all the other miners on the Copperbelt have been told exactly why the mining companies have stopped the mealie meal credit why not miners at Konkola?

What is the local union there up to? MUZ must find out and explain. Before that it should call off the strike. It is a senseless strike.

## OPERATIONAL PROBLEMS CAUSE LOSSES FOR NCCM

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 3 Jul 81 p 1

[Text]

**OPERATIONAL** difficulties at Broken Hill Division have resulted in Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines Limited (NCCM) losing K20.6 million in the financial year ended March 31, 1981.

This is revealed in the company's operating and financial results for the quarter and financial year ended March 31, 1981, released in Lusaka yesterday.

During the quarter, NCCM incurred a loss of K6.4 million as a result of operational problems at Broken Hill Division.

Output at the Division was affected by increased mechanical break-downs at the Waelz Kilns and the Sinter Plant, by lower recoveries at the Imperial Smelting Furnance due to intermittent operations and by a shortage of acid at the beginning of the year.

According to the report, the value of copper, cobalt, lead, zinc and other metals sold during the March, 1981 quarter was K136.0 million.

For the financial year ended March 31, 1981, the sales revenue totalled K657.4 million while the value was K701.7 million for the previous financial year.

During the quarter and financial year, the revenue from copper sales totalled K138.1 million, at an average realisation of K1,531 per tonne, and K591.0 million at an average realisation of K1,620 per tonne, respectively.

There was a loss of K11.8 million on the sale of copper during the quarter but a profit of K36.4 million for the financial year. Sales of cobalt and precious metals produced a profit of K7.9 million during the quarter and K29.1 million during the

financial year.

The report says that taking into account currency losses of K1.5 million for the quarter and K6.8 million for the year, there was a loss on metal trading of K11.8 million for the quarter and K18.2 million for the year.

Interest receivable and profits, less losses of associated companies, contributed K1.8 million during the quarter and K6.1 million during the year.

The charge for interest payable was K8.4 million for the quarter and K30.2 million for the year. This resulted in a loss before tax of K18.6 million for the quarter and a profit of K13.6 million for the year.

There was a credit of K20.1 million for taxation in respect of the March quarter and K18.8 million for the financial year, which resulted in an after tax profit of K1.5 million for the quarter and K32.4 million for the year.

Considering the fact that during the financial year ended March 31, 1981, Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines Limited (NCCM) had to contend with a number of serious production constraints, NCCM's operating results for the year are encouraging," says the report.

During the year under review, NCCM finished copper production was affected by the loss of experienced Zambian and expatriate personnel and, particularly during the

second half of the financial year, by the shortage of replacement spares for plants and machines which led to extended breakdown periods.

The report further says that the shortage of foreign exchange also continued to exert an adverse impact on NCCM's operations generally.

Furthermore, the strikes, which took place at all NCCM's divisions, as well as at other Copperbelt mines during the second half of January 1981, disrupted operations.

If it was not for these strikes, NCCM's production for the year 1980-81 financial year would have been substantially higher.

Cobalt production during the March 1981 quarter was 282 tonnes compared with 348 tonnes produced during the March 1980 quarter. During the 1980-81 financial year, 1,122 tonnes of cobalt were produced which was 136 tonnes below the previous financial year output.

The shortfall was due to treatment of a slightly lower grade of concentrate treated.

The report says that finished copper production for the quarter and financial year was 78,504 tonnes and 356,541 tonnes respectively. The corresponding figures for the quarter and financial year were 89,283 tonnes and 359,816 tonnes respectively.

At Broken Hill division, production of lead and zinc for the quarter amounted to 9,133 tonnes compared to 8,047 tonnes for the corresponding period of 1980. Production of the two metals for the financial year under review totalled 43,916 tonnes against 46,588 tonnes for the previous year.

## UNIDO OFFERS FIFTY INDUSTRIAL TRAINING SCHOLARSHIPS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 5 Jul 81 p 7

**[Excerpt]** ZAMBIA has scooped 50 scholarships in industrial training offered by the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation for this year alone.

A UNIDO spokesman said in Lusaka this week that the programme was aimed at equipping Zambians with requisite skills to take part effectively in industrial development programmes aimed at boosting the economy especially developing small-scale industries.

UNIDO annual aid to Zambia had increased from K200 000 in 1979 to K3 million for the various industrial sectors. The Lusaka office of UNIDO caters for Malawi, Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Namibia.

Among the goals of the training programme is to improve the skills and broaden the experience of high level technical, managerial or administrative personnel engaged in industry, agencies or organisations or institutions dealing with industrial development.

### Places

The spokesman said for 1981 "between 50 to 60" places would be made available to Zambians to undertake such training in various countries in Africa, Asia, Middle East, Europe and Britain.

The overall UNIDO scholarship programme was a realisation that there was an urgent need to step up training schemes in the developing countries of the Third World.

This year a total of K300 000 had been earmarked for UNIDO scholarships including those which are offered to Zambia.

Apart from the scholarships, the organisation which is funded by the United Nations was involved in a number of important projects in conjunction with the Zambian Government.

Among the industries which the organisation has been involved in are the leather and textile industries.

A FAO expert Dr Afrikhar Hussain, reviewing these sectors this week reported that

Zambia loses about K5 million every year in wasted hides and spends K3 million importing leather goods and shoes.



## ZOMA PRAISES CANADA FOR TRANSPORT, AGRICULTURAL AID

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 3 Jul 81 p 1

Text

MINISTER of Foreign Affairs, Professor Lamock Goma, has applauded Canada for her continued assistance to Zambia in the fields of transport, agriculture and rural development.

He said these three major areas have been accorded proper priority by the Zambian Government and Canada's response and involvement in them demonstrated her desire to participate in areas considered crucial by Zambia.

The Minister commended Canada for demonstrating a spirit and policy of not wanting to impose on Zambia programmes outside what she considered to be beneficial to her at the present stage of the country's national development.

Professor Goma was speaking at a luncheon held in honour of outgoing

Canadian High Commissioner to Zambia, Mr Terence Bacon, at a Lusaka hotel.

In the political field, the Minister said Zambia hoped that Canada's participation as a member of the contact group of five seeking a solution to the Namibia impasse, will help bring the problem to a speedy conclusion.

"For our part, we remain committed to the UN Security Council resolution 435 as a basis for a peaceful settlement of the Namibian problem. This must be implemented without prevarication, qualification or modification," he told the outgoing High Commissioner.

He also said Zambia-Canada relations were based on mutual respect and belief in the principles of the Commonwealth.

"Zambia and Canada have played a very important role in the development of the Commonwealth to its present status as a significant vehicle of international peace and co-operation among nations of equals," the Minister said.

And in reply, Mr Bacon said at the moment, his country was hoping to increase the present aid to the developing nations to 1.5 million dollars per year and later reach the four billion dollar mark.

ZESCO MANAGER SAYS POWER BEING LOST TO ZIMBABWE

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 3 Jul 81 p 3

[Excerpt]

**ZAMBIA** Electricity Supply Corporation (ZESCO) is losing 117 mega watts to Zimbabwe because of biased accords signed between the two countries. ZESCO general manager Mr Roy Miti said yesterday.

Mr Miti said Zambia had been losing electricity to Zimbabwe since colonial days because the agreements over the use of electricity between the two

nations were all in favour of Zimbabwe.

Mr Miti said the accords had a provision for Zimbabwe to have access to Zambian electric power.

As a result, Zimbabwe was syphoning 117 mega watts extra from Zambia's electricity, Mr Miti said.

The general manager was briefing Central Committee member in charge of Industrial Participatory Democracy Department Mr Shadreck Soko, before the latter addressed ZESCO management, works council, trade union and Party committee representatives at ZESCO headquarters yesterday morning.

CSO: 4700/177

# ADEQUATE SOCIAL SECURITY COVERAGE FOR ALL WORKERS URGED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 9 Jul 91 p 1

[Excerpt]

LABOUR and Social Services Minister Mr Basil Kabwe yesterday urged members of the newly - appointed Social Security Schemes commission to devise a system that would adequately cover all workers.

Mr Kabwe informed the commissioners at their first meeting at the National Provident Fund boardroom that their task was immense and complicated as they were not only required to examine the existing social security schemes but also devise a system that would be more acceptable.

Mr Kabwe, chairman of the commission appointed by President Kaunda on May 31, said the present social security schemes were inadequate, saying that was why the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions and the Zambia Federation of Employers had asked for their review.

The commissioners sworn in earlier by Chief Justice Annel Silungwe at Lusaka High Court building will

investigate and report on existing schemes and recommend a better system.

Mr Kabwe said the commissioners' biggest task would be the in depth study of various schemes operating elsewhere for a single scheme to include every worker.

Members of the commission are Mr Kabwe (chairman), Members of Parliament for Chipili, Nchanga, Petauke and Katuba — Mr Wynter Chahala, Mr Cosmas Masongo, Mr Lavu Mulimba and Mrs Mavis Muyunda respectively.

Others are Mr Simon Kangwa, Dr George Chambo, Mr Patterson Machila, Mr Vincent Mulaumi, Mr Samuel Mulozi, Mr David Mwila, Mr Sylvester Phiri, Mr Sketchley Sacika and Mr Julius Sakala.

Mr Kabwe noted there had been many calls on the Government for a much wider and acceptable social security scheme.

"I recall most vividly the pressure from the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions.

At one time they almost made it an issue," he said.

"We will be looking at these problems in relation to the state of the economy now and in the future."

## CZECHOSLOVAK FIRM TO SET UP TRACTOR ASSEMBLY PLANT

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 8 Jul 81 p 5

[Text]

A CZECHOSLOVAKIAN firm, Pragoinvest Limited is to set up a K2 million tractor assembly plant aimed at satisfying Zambia's tractor requirements for the operation food programme.

The firm's technical and sales manager, Mr Karel Stransky said the plant would be established under the long term loan credit agreement signed when President Kaunda visited Czechoslovakia last year.

Speaking at the Trade Fair grounds, Mr Stransky said once the plant was fully operational it would produce tractors at a rate of 800 per year and possibly increase production to 1,000 tractors per year depending on the demand.

Mr Stransky said feasibility studies were already underway and were being carried out by experts from Czechoslovakia.

He said if everything went according to plans, the plant would be ready by 1983 and would be

situated in Lusaka.

Mr Stransky meanwhile, complained about lack of foreign exchange which he said was hindering the firm from satisfying Zambia's agricultural requirements.

Currently, Pragoinvest is responsible for the importation and distribution of Zetor tractors in Zambia. It also imports various mining machinery for the mines.

ARRIVAL OF DELAYED FOODSTUFFS

Lesaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 2 Jul 81 p 7

[T9X2]

PART of the K1.2 million worth of food donated by the World Food Programme (WFP) which was marooned at Livingstone because of transport problems has now reached Western Province and is being distributed to people.

WFP deputy representative in Zambia Mr Vincent Gondwe said in Lesaka yesterday that part of the food has reached Western Province, but his

organisation was still finding it difficult to transport it to remote parts of the area because of landmines.

The food had been stranded in Livingstone since February because of lack of transport.

Mr Gondwe paid tribute to the Government, the Catholic secretariat and the Lutheran World Federation for the efforts they were making in ensuring quick transportation of the food to

the province.

The food is being delivered to the famine-stricken people of Imusho and other areas.

WFP donated 400 tonnes of maize, 75 tonnes of beans, 73 tonnes of skimmed milk and 43 tonnes of vegetable oil, 20 tonnes of milk has already arrived and is at Sioma while all the maize has reached the province and is being distributed. — Zana.

CS0: 4700/177

## CIDA STORAGE SHED CONSTRUCTION

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Jul 81 p 1

[Text]

A TOTAL of 64 storage sheds for maize and fertiliser will be constructed early next year at a cost of K64 million under the Canadian International Development Agency Programme.

Canadian first secretary for development, Mr David Viyeasha said the consulting engineers for the project Pringle of Canada, were putting final touches to shed drawings.

The storage facilities which will comprise 38 maize and 26 fertiliser sheds are being financed under an agreement signed in 1978 between Canadian and Zambian governments.

An amendment to the agreement was concluded in March this year after it was found that the project needed more funds.

The total capacity of the 38 maize sheds will be 190,000 tonnes while the 26 fertiliser sheds will have a capacity of 91,000 tonnes.

Two maize and two fertiliser sheds will be constructed in Chipata while eight maize sheds and five fertiliser sheds will be built in Choma.

Other sheds will be in the following towns: Kaleya (four maize sheds); Kasama (one fertiliser shed); Katete (one maize shed and two fertiliser sheds); Lundazi (one maize shed and one fertiliser shed); Monze (one fertiliser shed) and Monze (four maize and two fertiliser sheds).

Lusaka will have the biggest number of sheds with the construction of ten maize sheds followed by Mkushi with five fertiliser and five maize sheds.

Others will be Mazabuka (two fertiliser sheds), Moliwa (one fertiliser shed); Natuseko (one maize shed and one fertiliser shed), Solwezi (one fertiliser shed) and Petauke (one maize shed and one fertiliser shed).

CSO: 4700/177



OFFICIAL SAYS STATIC COPPER PRICES THREAT TO DEVELOPMENT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 2 Jul 81 p 4

**Text** THE present static copper prices pose a serious threat to Zambia's future economic development, said a top Government official in Lusaka yesterday.

Director of the National Commission for Development Planning Dr Leonard Chivuno said if Western economies did not pick up soon there would be trouble.

In an interview Dr Chivuno said the copper prices which were fluctuating between K1,696 and K1,746 a tonne on the London Metal Exchange were unsatisfactory.

"They just do not meet our production costs and if we continue on current price levels, our economy will certainly be problematic," he said.

Copper prices now did not allow for profit to meet the costs in the mines.

"Our economy is still dependent on copper and if we do not earn from it, it means other sectors of the economy will be badly affected," he said.

CSO: 4700/177

## BRIEFS

**MINING OF LIME DEPOSITS**--The Government will soon start mining lime deposits near Dundwa in Chief Mapanza's area in Southern Province. This came to light at the weekend at Choma where the assistant secretary for the Southern Province Mr Venasio Phiri opened the district agriculture show. Mr Phiri said the lime would be used mainly for improving soil fertility to improve crop production among farmers. [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 6 Jul 81 p 3]

**AUSTRALIAN AIRPORT MODERNIZATION AID**--Zambia has requested the Australian government to modernise Ndola, Kitwe and Livingstone airports. The request was made on Friday when visiting Australian Transport Minister Mr Ralph Hunt held high-level discussions with Prime Minister Mundia and other senior Government officials at Cabinet Office. Speaking after the talks Mr Mundia's private secretary Mr Malumo Sianga said the discussions centred on economic aid to Zambia and communications network particularly the development of the country's civil aviation. [Text] [Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 5 Jul 81 p 1]

**FINNISH DRUGS DONATION**--Finland has given Zambia medicine worth K200,000 which was received in Lusaka on Wednesday by Minister of State for Health Mr John Mwendela at the old Medical Stores. Mr Mwendela said the shortage of foreign exchange had caused the inadequate supplies of drugs for the past few years. He was aware that a comprehensive health service for the people was the responsibility of every government, but it was one which even governments of highly developed countries found to be a heavy financial burden. Finnish ambassador to Zambia Mr Eric Hellqvist said the gift was made at the request of President Kaunda. His government made a special allocation of K200,000 for the drugs in 1980. [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Jul 81 p 5]

**OFFICIAL ARRESTED AS CIA SPY**--Lusaka, 3 Jul (AFP)--Foreign Ministry Political Officer Webster Lumbwe was charged here today with spying for the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (C.I.A.). Mr Lumbwe was arrested earlier in the day and taken straight to a magistrates court where he was accused of having communicated information prejudicial to the security and interests of Zambia between January 1979 and April 1980. No plea was taken and the case was adjourned until 16 July. The ministry official was reported to have been arrested a first time on 23 June in connection with what a foreign ministry official described as a C.I.A. spy ring. On the same day the Zambian Government ordered two U.S. diplomats to leave the country, and barred four other Americans from returning to Zambia. [Text] [AB031525 Paris AFP in English 1440 GMT 3 Jul 81]

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**July 23, 1981**